THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Greer,
Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

G. L. Eberhart.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [Je17'68.

Lamps, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil.
J. P. SMITH & CO.
Dec16 151 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sep19'68:ly

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham,
Practicing Physicians, Rochester Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls.
apr29'68:ly.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.
Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.
jy29tf

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
Nov 4, 1868.—ly.

Law Partnership,
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa.
apr8'68:ly.

House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING Glasses and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also,
FRUIT JARS AND CANS.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.
J. & H. BEGGS & CO.,
No 124 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
sep19'68:tf.

Industry Salt Company.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER, E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS
sep16tf.

HIRSH & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET
(Opposite Iron City College.)
PITTSBURGH PA.
Clothing made to order on short notice.
no27'67:ly.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially for the coming Holidays—comprising great designs in Fine Jewelry, Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze Watches, Tea and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearl Boxes, French Clocks in Mantel Setts, Musical Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware Marble, Bronze and Alabaster, Silver Plated Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, great variety, Part [illegible] Headed Canes, &c., &c.
NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufacturers and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec16

MILLINERY GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Ribbons, Flowers Feathers, Frames, Nets, Crapes, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces and Goods, Handkerchiefs,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Girdles, Hosiery and Gloves, all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Caps, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Corsets plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "Le Panier," Head nets, and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Felt and Boulevard Skirts, new and stylish Patterns, Fancy Goods and Small Wares,
NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers' Prices.
Paper Collars of the best makes.
Orders solicited. No. 77 & 79 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov25ly.

New Hardware Store.
LINDSAY, STERRITT & BOWER
Importers and dealers in
337 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH
HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.
Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, P,

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. A. WILSON.)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, Jr.,
Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.
To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIBLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep19'68:ly.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance and 1[illegible] Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
fe3'67:ly.

Valuable Property For Sale.—The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, to wit: A Farm situate about threefourths of a mile from the Borough of Beaver, in Brighton township, containing 105¼ acres, 75 acres being celared and in a good state of cultivation, (nearly all of which is well set in timothy and clover), the balance is well timbered, a good portion being locust. This farm is well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by a small stream, and a number of never-failing springs. A portion of it is well located for the culture of grapes. It is underlaid with numerous veins of coal, and fire clay, and has erected on it a new two-story frame dwelling and other out-buildings.
Also, four acres of land, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, with an abundance of fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. This beautiful lot is situate on the plain midway between Beaver and Vanport, and in full view of both. It is well located for gardening, having been used for that purpose and is the most desirable location for a country residence anywhere to be found in the vicinity of Beaver
Also, two large and commodious dwelling houses with lots adjoining, situate on the south side of the Diamond, fronting the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver. They are beautifully situated in the central part of the town, and are in good order and repair, one of which has been lately rebuilt with all the modern improvements both as to comfort and convenience, having attached all the necessary out buildings, with stabling, &c., the grounds are well arranged and supplied with shrubbery, and an abundance of fruit of all descriptions.
Also, eight acres of coal land near Shippingport on the Ohio River, this land is all underlaid with a four and one-half feet vein of choice coal, and is easily operated from a bank now open on the premises.
Also, one-fourth interest in 8 acres of coal and oil land situate on Mill Creek, near Hookstown, Beaver county. The above described property will be sold on liberal terms, all together or in parcels to suit purchasers, by calling on D. M. DONEHOO, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., or A. W. AIKEN, No. 136 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov163t

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MTTINGS,
WINDOW SHDES,
RUGS, &c., &c.
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organs.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: "There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven, Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka."
These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.
MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HORNE, & CO.
50 Fifth Avenue.
Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTAUER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dec. 16, 1868.—ly

WILLRICH & HARTFORD,
Have now Opened the Finest Selection of
FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS & SHOES,
Which they are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS
AND
LOW PRICES
Call and examine our Stock.
NO. 100 MARKET STREET,
Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. WILLRICH. J. H. HARTFORD.
dec10.

One of the Largest & Most Successful
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES
Is the old extensive and reliable House of
Wm. Flemming,
NO. 169 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our goods will be sold at Eastern Prices, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys' Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies' and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock.
no27'67:ly.

Bailey Farrell & Co.
Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead
MANUFACTURERS, ALSO
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks, and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,
and every description of goods for
Water, Gas and Steam,
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for Price List.
apr22.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.
Poplins worth 85c worth 40c,
Amures for 25c, worth 37½c.
Clooking Cloths for $2 75, worth $3 75.
[illegible]
Velveteens for [illegible]
Blankets for [illegible]
[illegible]
Table Linens [illegible] stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Dress Silks, Black Handkerchiefs and colors all new and [illegible] city to [illegible]
Call soon [illegible]
No. 52 Sixth Street.
(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)
Dec16

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
Christmas Gifts.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
Mulheim's Holiday Emporium.
In again making my annual announcement, to my patrons, of
Toys, Gifts, Presents and rare Designs, I do it with pleasure, asking the aged, the middle aged and young to call. I greet you with such an assortment as has never before been exhibited in this County as to variety to select from and as to price. None will go away disappointed
It would be impossible to enumerate.
I again promise to sell lower than can be bought in any city in the Union.
CARPETS
will be sold below cost to clean out my presen stock.
Dec16 B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec9 Broadway, New Brighton

Wine For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate prices. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.
[illegible] years old, for sale at my vineyard.
CHARLES ROMEIS.
sep16'68:tf.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILAWY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4.50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	955AM	230PM	250AM
Rochester	830	1105	340	400
Salem	1009	127PM	500	550
Alliance	1130	145	625	645
Canton	1230PM	228	710	735
Massillon	1246	2 6	729	752
Orrville	132	319	800	813
Wooster	208	346	[illegible]	840
Mansfield	407	515	1010	1017
Crestline A	445	545	1040	1050
Crestline D	600AM	600	1100	1105
Bucyrus	[illegible]	640	1130	1130
Upper Sandusky	718	721	1159	1201PM
Forest	749	757	1230AM	1230
Lima	900	918	126	128
Van Wert	1015	1033	235	230
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1220AM	330	405
Columbia	100	210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	137	315	[illegible]	540
Plymouth	303	330	610	635
Valparaiso	452	530	800	806
Chicago	710	230	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	830AM	930PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	955	1110	637	657
Plymouth	1155	1245AM	830	906
Warsaw	1232PM	142	938	1014
Columbia	100	215	1005	1110
Fort Wayne	230	330	1055	1220PM
Van Wert	330	432	1200AM	148
Lima	405	535	100	310
Forest	510	650	205	440
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	718	230	510
Bucyrus	609	801	315	558
Crestline A	635	830	345	636
Crestline D	655	900	400	545AM
Mansfield	723	925	431	630
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	920	1128	634	915
Massillon	946	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1003	1220	725	1021
Alliance	1045	105	825	1120
Salem	1115	137	856	1207
Rochester	100AM	320	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	425	1143	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	346
Hudson	945	114	......	453
Ravenna	1019	146	......	[illegible]
Alliance	1115	237	......	631
Bayard	1153	251	......	....
Wellsville	135PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	800AM	415PM	....	....
Bayard	1022	529		....
Alliance	1115	556		810
Ravenna	1204PM	634		909
Hudson	[illegible]	709		945
Euclid Street	146	749		[illegible]
Cleveland	200	800		1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	600AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	[illegible]	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	725	315	1220PM	....
Wellsville	825	440	150	700AM
Smith's Ferry	903	503	212	730
Beaver				
Rochester	950	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	220PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	725	330	555	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	812	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	812	
Steubenville	[illegible]	640	[illegible]	
Bellair	1100	630	[illegible]	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.
Leaves [illegible] Arrives [illegible]
Bayard, 12:25 m. [illegible] General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.
Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.
Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.
D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68:tf.

E. GOLDSMIT,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
343 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.
☞ Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.
nov113m

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Manson Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3600 pounds IX, and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

G. PUSEY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
and TEAS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT,
Pickles, &c.
All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.
NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Nov67:ly

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have just opened the largest and finest stock of
House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.
Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.
SANDS & REINEMAN,
Dec9 29 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolt, &c., and having secured the services of William Graham, one of oldest, and best, at the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.
Come One, Come all and Try us!!
[illegible]
LUMBER, SHINGLES
AND LATH, on hand at the cheapest.
J. & H. BARRACH
Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.
oct7'68

Poetry.

THE WIN[illegible]

BY GILBERT L[illegible]

The summer wind [illegible]
Over the mountain, [illegible]
Swelling the gardens [illegible]
Into broad ocean of [illegible]

"And when ye [illegible]
My Willie, my d[illegible]
Over the main, [illegible]
Back with a [illegible]

"Ah me! the w[illegible]
Many a sail o'[illegible]
But why do they [illegible]
Why do they [illegible]

"Ah me! ye win[illegible]
Yon beautiful b[illegible]
Tell me in truth, [illegible]
Is Willie, my ow[illegible]

"Ah! summer wind[illegible]
In melody sweet [illegible]
If, alas! to me ye s[illegible]
May never I hear [illegible]"

The winds of Spring [illegible]
Calling in broken [illegible]
Pansey and rue to blossom [illegible]
Over a maiden's new-made grave.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Select [illegible]

MY TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

"No, I guess not [illegible] soon be Christmas, and we [illegible] merry times at our house [illegible]'t care to go anywhere else [illegible] reply to a question I did [illegible]tinctly hear.

What a host of thoughts—regrets—hopes?—hardly—did [illegible] words of a happy school-girl [illegible], as I stood by the window, [illegible] looking up and down [illegible]. Why had I never had any [illegible] Christmas, any joyousness [illegible] life?—Where had been the [illegible] gushing spring-time of my [illegible]? Arbiter of my own fate, [illegible]. Where had been the opportunity [illegible] but even a finger of mine into [illegible]ness?

This train of thought did not begin then and there; it was no new theme; the merry voice only recalled it.

I could not remember my mother; but my step mother's coming was among the [illegible] of my early recollections; [illegible], house, master and servants [illegible] exhibited evidence of her cold [illegible]. How she so established her [illegible], and so permeated everything with herself that we were but [illegible] echos of her I cannot understand. Really I think I never knew her to speak in but one tone of voice; certainly she never used a superfluous word; and but few could have [illegible] boldness to venture a word [illegible] the reply she evoked in her presence. So conversation did not flourish in our house.

Whether my father was happy or not I do not know; he did not live to enjoy it or suffer long. It made no difference in the household machinery, however; everything went on as before; never [illegible] a laugh, till I wondered [illegible] we did in reality belong to the family, or were strange [illegible] machinery.

But even this [illegible] life had [illegible] suddenly [illegible] step-mother [illegible] of her death.

But as for [illegible] previous [illegible] and left nothing for me but to [illegible] on the suit of mourning she had ordered, and follow [illegible] commands in the details of my household.

This may give you a faint glimpse of the cause why, as I heard the merry careless tones of the happy girl, all these questionings came to my mind.

And as I pictured to myself a household at Christmas time, my heart yearned for one such scene.

"I've half a mind to steal a child, just to hear its joyous laugh in our house," I exclaimed.

Oh, dear! I would give half my life for one happy Christmas; and even a child in the house would make it happy for me. For I, Mildred Kingsley, was so starved for happiness, it would be unsafe for me to receive it in larger than homeopathic quantities.

Just then I saw a little girl quietly walking in the middle of the street, and a carriage at no great distance, driven rapidly.

I did not take long to comprehend the situation; and I rushed into the street with but just time to save the child's life and my own.

I clasped her in my arms and looked around for the owner; but no one came to claim her.

All the information I could gather from her was, "Horse frightened Birdie—Birdie going to find papa."

Mine, I thought, as I carried her into the house; and beautiful and lovable she was as could be wished for. Long golden curls, which time would ripen to bronze, brown eyes, and oval face.

"What be your name?" she coolly asked me, as I put her down from my arms.

"Mildred," I replied.

"Aunt Mildred?" she questioned.

"Yes," I answered, catching at the relationship. "And what is your name?"

"Birdie," she answered.

"And what else?"

"Birdie Aunt Mildred."

That was all the information I could gather from her. Birdie was all the name she new; and when asked for more she insisted it was Birdie Aunt Mildred. Birdie Kingsley she rejected with a frown. She seemed perfectly at home, only asking if she should "go to find papa when it was sunshine again?"

"What shall you do with her?" asked Hannah.

"Keep her of course. Do you think I shall turn her out as if she were a dog?"

Hannah went off muttering—"Miss Mildred could do as she pleased now, she supposed, "but if Mrs. Kingsley were alive, the child would be sent off to the alms-house, somewhere."

Full well I knew that, but a different course suited me better. Birdie fully engrossed my time and thoughts till wearing with play she fell asleep.

What was I to do in this affair? She surely seemed a gift from heaven to me. Why was she alone in the street if any one cared for her? But indeep she did not look like a neglected child. Some household must be plunged in sadness to-night; and before I slept I wrote advertisements to be dispatched to the newspapers in the morning. As day after day passed along, and found her still unclaimed, I came to the belief that my home was to be hers.

She was a true child of the sun, and liked nothing so well as warm, bright colors; so that gradually many of the arrangements of the gloomy house were replaced with brighter hues.—Bright cheerful colored carpets took the place of the somber ones; pictures with the sun tints in them adorned the walls; and even in my own apparel a hint of color sometimes took the place of the cheerless black, that Birdie so much disliked, but which was full as pleasing a color as the dull grays I had always been clad in.

Birdie would drag along one of her own prettier garments, and, throwing it over my shoulder, exclaim, "There Aunt Mildred very pretty now."

Hannah had ceased to mutter about the strange doings, and petted and indulged Birdie to her heart's content.

'I had asked for one cheerful Christmas, and that day was approaching. Our house should rejoice in a garniture befitting the day.

Birdie was in raptures over the evergreens, and her little hindering fingers flew in and out among the leaves and vines like the little bird she was, so that but little progress could be made till the brown eyes were closed in sleep.

Christmas day dawned bright and clear, and found in my heart a song of gladness, "that unto us is born a Saviour." That day brought a message to me as it never had done before.

Birdie's delight was boundless at the munificence of Santa Claus, and the pretty green pictures, as she called the decorations. She disappeared for a moment, and came dancing back, hurrying Hannah's slower step to see the 'pretty, pretty parlor.'

"Now heaven be praised!" exclaimed Hannah; 'It seems just as it did when your own mother was living. I [illegible] I should ever see the like again in this house.'

I asked at night had any other heart been as thankful that Christmas day as mine?

"Oh! Aunt Mildred, see the pretty white leaves dropping down from the stars."

'Snow, Birdie, that is snow; see it covers the ground all over.'

'Will the pretty snow leaves cover the house all up too?'

And so, with that pretty child prattle, and pure white snow, the winter had glided on. And now the spring was drawing near.

Never had winter passed so pleasantly and swiftly to me before.

But now the little form that had flitted through the house like a butterfly, and made this song of gladness id my heart, was tossing in pain upon her bed, and the little arms that had clung so lovingly about my neck had forgotten their accustomed clasp.

'Will she live, Doctor?' were the words my lips faintly asked.

'Possibly, vigilant care may save her.'

'Thank God for that;' and with unremitting care we nursed her back to life, so that when the delicate spring stole upon us the light returned to her beautiful eyes, and the roundness to her wasted form, and again she was flitting through hall and parlor.

'Please Aunt Mildred, go into the garden with me. The sun has dried up all the water, and the little birds are singing so sweetly; please do go.'

Thus entreated, I could but put aside my work and follow. She drew a chair along.

'Now, Aunt Mildred, you read while I run up and down this walk,' and away she sped.

A gentleman was coming up the street; he opened the gate and entered; Birdie stopped, and turned to look at him. But he gathered her to his arms, rapturously kissing her, exclaiming, "Birdie, my lost Birdie."

"No, no, Aunt Mildred's Birdie."

There was no mistaking the resemblance; the same brown eyes, broad forehead, the contour of face; but instead of the long golden curls were short brown ones. She quietly submitted to his caresses, till he called her "My Birdie," then, asserting my [illegible] suppose, [illegible] in his arms. "This must be my apology," handing me a much worn paper, which contained the advertisement of the child.

"I am Clide Hurlburt, and Birdie is my only child."

My fears had told me truly. For a moment my heart ceased to beat. He gently placed me in the chair, and put Birdie in my lap, then gave an account of her loss.

I was too much agitated to get a very clear idea of the narration. But I gathered that he had been hastily summoned to China by the business of the firm of which he was a member and neither he nor his dead wife having any near relatives with whom he could place the child, he had left her with her nurse, an old an attached servant of his wife. And it seemed that soon after M. Hurlburt sailed the small-pox breaking out in the neighborhood, she sent Birdie away, but fell a victim to it herself.

The lady, in whose care the child was thus left, was riding in the vicinity of my home, when the horses became unmanageable, throwing out Birdie and the lady, who was stunned and much injured, but the child had escaped unharmed as I found her.

In the fright the child was forgotten, and all efforts to find her had been unavailing.

"I can never be sufficiently grateful to you for your care of my motherless child."

"Must you take her from me now?" I at length found strength to ask.

"Not if you will keep her; but I must beg that you will permit me to see her very often."

"Of course," I replied; "as often as you wish." But in my soul I wished he had stayed in China.

Can he love her as I do? Twice I have saved her life. I did not knew what it was costing him to leave her in my arms, while he stood quietly beside us.

But, growing more reasonable, I placed her in his arms, and went into the house to battle with my grief.

Scarcely a day passed but some part of it was spent with his child; but, handsome and noble-looking as he was, I saw in him only one who robbed me of my treasure; and the only entreaties of Birdie I was deaf to were such as these: Please, Aunt Mildred, go with Birdie to see papa;" or, "Please, Aunt Mildred go ride with him and Birdie?"

After a while these importunities ceased, and, as I seldom saw Mr. Hurlburt, the only notice I received from him was an occasional bouquet, bunch of grapes or other fruits coming through Birdie's hands.

Vague rumors reached me of the elegant house Mr. Hurlburt was building, and the city bride he was to bring to it; but I was determined to put all from my mind, and enjoy my sunbeam as long as she was with me.

Beautiful, regal autumn, noiselessly it came to us, and touched the treetops with such rich hues as no painter's pallet can supply.

I stood upon the piazza that fair bright morning, feasting my eyes upon the glorious beauty. At my right a background of evergreens, lighted up with the crimson oaks and the sunshine of the maples, while in front of me lay the broad bay, as smooth and unruffled as a mirror. While I stood shading my eyes with my hand, a near step startled me, and, turning, I saw Mr. Hurlburt coming up the steps.

"I suppose I owe it all to this beautiful prospect that I see you once more."

"The day is too fine to stay within," I replied.

"I am glad you think so, for I came purposely to persuade you to go with me to see the house I am building. The ride is not long. I want very much to consult you in some of the details." There was an eagerness in the tones, so much like Birdie's, that might have won me to the project; but I thought, "And so you will soon bring your bride and take Birdie from me.' So I plead other engagements, and went to dress Birdie for the ride.

"I am sorry,' said Mr. Hurlburt, as I came out with the child, 'that you can't go to-day—it is so fine; but I shall be only too happy to come for you at any time you will appoint.

A fever had broken out in the neighborhood among some poor people who had been my especial objects of care, and I was going to visit them. I would be gone before Mr. Hurlburt's return.

When I come out I saw Mr. Hurlburt and birdie coming up the walk. I was going in another direction, and should escape notice; but Birdie's brown eyes were to sharp for that.

'Papa, I see Aunt Mildred with her hat on.'

'See Aunt Mildred, do you?'

'Not papa's Aunt Mildred—how funny! She's my Aunt Mildred.'

'Not my Aunt Mildred? What is she, then, for me.'

'She's your—why, she's your friend.'

'Do you ratify that?' asked Mr. Hurlburt, offering his hand to me, but not placing myself your enemy.,

'Is that all the friendship you offer me—merely a negitive one?'

'Will your conscience allow you to ask for more?' I questioned, pointing to the child that he still kept beside him.

He wheeled around a seat, and placed her beside me.

'Now have you not grown more generous in your friendship?'

'What does the term imply to you?' I questioned.

'It implies mutual interests, pleasure, care for each other'—

'Too much,' I interrupted.

'I have but just commenced to enumerate its requirements.'

'Tis useless to proceed, I fear it will be too much for me to accede to.'

'You shall make your own terms, then.'

And I could not help placing my hand in his on that.

'I wish this compact gave me the right to urge you not to go to your sick people to-day. I see that is what you are prepared for. You look sick yourself. Confess, now, you are only keeping yourself up by the effort of a strong will.'

'No, not so bad as that. I have not felt quite well lately, but I am able for this walk.'

'Walk? You will surely let me take you there. My horse is at the gate,'

I insisted on walking, and set off; but I was glad to reach old Mrs. Mason's house, for my strength was less than I had conuted on. I attended to her wants, and decided to return without visiting any more of the sick that day.

I found Mr. Hurlburt, with his carriage, waiting for me at the door. I thanked him warmly for the kindness.

'Could I do less for one who has done so much for my child?'

I was too tired to converse. I found it pleasant to listen to him, varied and interesting as his conversation was, his musical voice heightening the interest.

Lifting me from the carriage, he placed me within the open door, still retaining his hold of me.

'I shall keep you a prisoner till you promise me one thing.'

'Until then, you will keep me in [illegible]'

'[illegible] shall keep you in durance [illegible]' Then, turning [illegible] found to him, 'I wish I was not so disagreeable to [illegible]' plied.

A joyous gleam [illegible] eyes.

'I am selfish in keeping you here. The promise I wished to exact of you was, that you will seek medical advice immediately. I fear that fever for you that you have been amongst so much.'

'Oh, I have no fears of that,' I replied, but gave the promise.

Then, scanning my face, "I wish I could say so too;' and bade me good-night.

'He thinks,' I bitterly thought, 'by such kindness he can take away the sting of robbing me of Birdie.'

His predictions were truer than mine. Sickness imprisoned me a long time.

'When does Mr. Hurlburt take his little girl away?' I overheard some one asking Hannah.

The idea was new to her. 'He is not going to take her away at all. Miss Mildred is getting well.

'Oh, yes, he is; and before Christmas, too, I guess. why, don't you know? He is going to be married very soon to a lady in the city.'

What else was said I never knew, for the door was closed.

'Then,' thought I, 'I must finish the frock I commenced for birdie before I was taken sick. I want to see her in that before she leaves me.' If he would only let me have her till after Christmas! I remember I had asked for but one Christmas; that had been given me.

The next day I gathered up my sewing, and, taking it to the parlor, feebly began putting on the braid to the crimson frock. But the stitches were perversely crooked. Thinking it was Hannah, I did not look up when some one entered the parlor.

'I came to inquire for my invalid, and lo! I find her in the parlor.—Sewing, Mildred? and with such thin, pale fingers as these! Are you in your right mind? Do you know you are risking your life?'

'But I so want to finish that frock for Birdie.'

'Is the poor child so destitute of clothes?' he laughingly asked.—Gathering up all my sewing implements, he carried my work basket to the farther side of the room; then throwing the crimson cloth over my shoulders. 'There, you may keep that to brighten those pale cheeks.—How much you must have suffered to grow so pale and thin! Do you want me to tell you how the time has dragged on my hands since you've been sick? I've been thinking that when you could sit up I should see more of you, for you couldn't run from me as you have all summer. Is the idea unpleasant to you?' stooping down to draw up a hassock for my feet.

'Are you going to take Birdie away soon?' I asked, evading his question.

'Take the child away? No. Why do you ask that—because you are sorry you gave me permission to come to see her? I will not intrude on you, as I threatened,' looking grave.

'Oh, no. I heard you were going to take her away soon.'

'I do not think of it at present,' he said, musingly. Then, turning to me, 'How tired you look! We will make arrangements about Birdie when you are stronger. You need rest now.'

Hesitatingly, 'Will you permit me to come to-morrow if you are strong enough to come down stairs?'

'Whenever you wish,' I answered.

'A thousand thanks. I warn you I shall come very often.'

* * * * * * *

'Christmas greeneries!' Mr. Hurburt exclaimed, as he found us gathering them up into one lot from the littered carpet.

'Oh, papa! where did you come from? I didn't hear you. Aunt Mildred is going to make such pretty wreaths, and she is in such a hurry to get them done to-night, you will help, won't you, papa?'

'Certainly, if she is willing. I think she needs the aid of my stronger fingers.'

So we worked far into the evening, Birdie begging she might sit up till all was completed. But, sleep overtaking her too soon, she concluded that she and Hannah wouldn't see them till morning, when they looked the brightest, she said, and was borne off to rest. She came for her good-night kiss, and my heart misgave me, thinking there would be so few more.

My eyes followed her as Hannah carried her out. Mr. Hurlburt placed himself in front of me. 'Is there no one but Birdie for whom you have a bit of room in your heart?'

'I don't intend to look,' I laughingly replied.

'Then my fate is sealed,' he added in the same gay tones. 'But I shall not yield my hopes so. You know we decided, some time ago, to make other arrangements about Birdie.'—The gay tones were gone now.

I had risen to place a wreath I held in my hand upon the back of a tall chair, but it dropped from my [illegible]. He raised it and placed it [illegible]

'Do you want very [illegible] Birdie with you?' he asked.

'More than anything else,' I replied.

'Well, only upon one condition, not pleasant to you, I fear, you can do so.'

'Name it,' I said.

'Coming close up to me—'That is, that you take her father with her.'

I would have grasped the chair for support, but his arm prevented me. 'Is it new to you, Mildred, that I love you? I thought you saw it long ago, and tried to chill me, with your coldness. I strove, too, to overcome it, but, since you have let me see more of you, I thought I might be mistaken, and to-night I thought I must know all. Will you not learn to love me? I will be very patient, and bide my time.'

He had gathered both my hands in his, and I had forgotten everything in the love he poured into my starved heart. But it all came back to me. I tried to withdraw my hands. 'What does it all mean?' I demanded; 'your city bride and fine house?'

'You speak in riddles. Do you mean that you think I am engaged to some one else?'

Then I told him what I had heard.

'And was it that which made you so cold to me and kept you from loving me?'

'I had not thought of loving you then.'

'But now?'

For all answer, I put my hand in his.

Drawing me within his arms, 'My Christmas gift!'

I had asked for but one Christmas; God had given me two.

A GREAT WORK, WELL DONE.

When General Howard was about to enter upon the unusual duties that for the last three years have engrossed his attention, his old commander, Gen. Sherman addressed him a letter of congratulation.—'I believe you will succeed,' said Sherman, 'as well as any officer can, in doing what is really an impossible task.' The impossible task is about ended. With the ensuing week the Freedmen's Bureau is to suspend its general operations. The time is appropriate, therefore, for a review of its work, and for an [illegible] to [illegible] ment was co[illegible] the [illegible] problem. It had liberated [illegible] without preparing them for liberty; had left them among their old masters while the war lasted, and had done little or nothing to remedy the confusion thus entailed. These negroes were ignorant, poor, unused to the care of themselves, suspicious of all Southerners, blindly trustful of all 'Yankees,' full of gratitude to the Government for what it had already done for them, and confident that it was going to do a great deal more.—Flocking to the towns 'joy their freedom' and to escape from the masters whom they distrusted, they insured destitution behind them by leaving no labor to till the soil, and carried destitution with them by over-supplying all openings for labor. Without foresight, and accutomed to be taken care of, they speedily exhausted their little means, and filled the towns with misery, want, and disease. Great numbers who had followed the armies were collected in camps, with little shelter or food, and no emplyment. Three hundred and forty thousand adult negroes, according to the official reports of the times, were refugees from their homes. The condition of those who remained with their old masters was better, but they suffered from the revengeful passions of the whites, who were enraged at once at the failure of their cause and the loss of their human property. Disappointed and reckless men vented their spleen in outrages on these helpless victims; and throughout the South, with pleasant but infrequent exceptions, the negro population was either intoxicated with its new-found liberty, frantic with terror at the excesses of its enemies, or suffering from disease or want. The situation was not less injurious to the whole Southern country than dangerous to the newly-liberated race. What to do with the negroes was the problem. The Freedmen's Bureau was the answer. Its work cannot be told within the limits of a newspaper article, nor indeed of a volume; but the outlines may be indicated.

First: It secured justice to the freedmen. Wherever a 'Bureau officer' was to be found, negro murder ceased to be one of the pastimes or the late guerrillas. Contracts were enforced. Men who agreed to pay certain wages for certain labor were kept from getting the labor and refusing the pay—even at the cost of seizing upon their crops as security. The Agent became counsel for the freedmen when impositions upon them were attempted in the courts, and judge when they had difficulties among themselves.

Second: The Bureau secured the revival of industry. The negroes were afraid to leave the towns to labor in many parts of the country the promise of protection from the Bureau Agent emboldened them. They thought that, being free, they need never work any more as in 'de ole Slavery times;' the Agent convinced them that it was an inalienable privilege of the able-bodied freemen to support himself or starve. They were led by designing men to hope that the Government was about to furnish each one with an improved farm, and set him up in business; The Agent made them understand that the Government had no supply of mules and plows for anybody. They were unwilling to make bargains with cotton or sugar planters save by the day; the Agent convinced them that planters must have the certainty of sufficient labor, the season through, before they could safely attempt making a crop. They wanted full pay every week, or, at furthest, every month; the Agent explained to them how the safety of the planter demanded, and their own interests suggested, that part of their wages be reserved to the end of the year.—They feared that, after working all the year, they would be cheated out of their earnings at its close; the undertaking of the Agent to enforce the contracts, made them willing to enter into contracts. When they became alarmed and stopped work, the Agent was appealed to—rarely in vain—to induce them to return to their tasks. When, restless under the consciousness of liberty and belief that it ought to mean more idleness than formerly, they took holidays without leave, or failed to work full hours, the Agent was the surest source of influence to secure the observance of their side of the contract as well as the other. Bad as were the cotton crops of 1865-'66-'67, they were double what they would have been without this aid of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Third: The terrible destitution among both black and white at the South was relieved. The odium of this tax upon the revenues of the country has rested upon the negroes; the benefit went largely to the whites, and mainly to Rebel whites or their neglected families. In the first months of confusion after the cessation of hostilities, the number thus [illegible] immense. 148,120 persons subsist... Even as [illegible] of rations from the army commissariat. The Bureau gave system to these issues, sent away those able to support themselves, and limited the charity of the Government to the sick, infirm, and orphans. The burden thus assumed was gradually reduced, as families were taught to take care of their own helpless ones, till, for the year 1867, the daily average was only 21,658 for the entire territory of the Southern States.—The amount of misery thus relieved is incalculable; the cost has been compatatively trifling; and only those can object to it who would have our noble State charities abolished.

Fourth: The Bureau has sought to urge upon the newly enfranchised classes the desirability of securing homes of their own. It has taught them to seek an ownership of small tracts of land near their old homes wherever they could obtain them, and has encouraged them to enter homesteads from the public domain. In Florida alone nearly three thousand homestead entries have been made by negroes. In other States this movement has been less general; but the tendency to the purchase of small farms has been developed, and the best foundation thus secured for an industrious population and a large addition to the agricultural wealth of the country.

Fifth: The Bureau took care of the interests of colored soldiers. Many of these had unsettled claims for bounty, pensions, &c., of which the land-sharks known as claim agents were robbing them. When the willingness of the Bureau officers to do this work was once known, no negro soldier could be induced to trust other parties with it, and large sums were thus preserved to the real and needy owners, while the purpose of the Government in awarding the money was attained.

Sixth: Next to the discovery that freedom did not mean living in idleness, the greatest want of the liberated slaves was a sense of the necessity of education, and a chance to get it. The Bureau had been organized but a short time when two facts became apparent: the negroes wanted to learn and there were plenty of persons in the North anxious to teach them. The work of the Bureau then [illegible] bringing of the two [illegible] and their protection. [illegible] men sat by the light of [illegible] into the brief nights, after hard days work, learning to read. Able-bodied field hands carried spelling books in their pockets, and spent their noonings in study. Thousands of adult negroes, in some of the States, themselves unable to read, petitioned that they might be taxed for the establishment of schools for their children, and, that, by an arrangement between the Bureau and their employers, the tax might be deducted from their wages. As early as the spring of 1866 an unprejudiced traveler through the Southern States, recording his observations, was able to write: "The class of the Southern population most desirous to learn, and the class learning incomparably the most rapidly, is made up of negroes." The next two years have gone far to disprove the idea that the negro is without persistency, and the other idea that he is incapable of making any rapid progress after he passes the imitative branches of reading and writing. During 1868 there have been in the schools of the Bureau 81,213 pupils in geography, 48,268 in arithmetic, 39,578 in the higher reading books, and 5,712 in what are known as high-school studies. Evening schools for adults, Normal schools for the more advanced pupils, and even schools approaching our Colleges in grade, have been in progress and well attended. Best of all, 1,325 of the schools, though under the control of the Bureau, were sustained by the freedmen themselves, and they owned 518 of the school buildings.

It was the original intention that the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau should be met out of the proceeds of abandoned property in the Rebel States. Mr. Johnson's orders soon defeated this intention; and the humane work thus became a burden upon Northern tax-payers. It has cost but a trifle compared with the good it has accomplished—less than five millions in all—for this guardianship of three millions of men through their passage from besotted slavery to self-supporting and intelligent freedom. But it is now ended. Under existing laws the Freedmen's Bureau save as an agency for collecting the few soldiers' claims still outstanding, and for keeping up the schools in which the Government has an interest, ceases to exist on the first of January next. Looking back over its history, we see the record of a great work, marred indeed by human imperfections, and liable to many a criticism, but always prompted by noble aims, and generally guided to wise ends. There have been some unfaithful officers, some corrupt expenditures, not a little self-seeking. Subordinates did not always act judiciously, even when they had honest aims; sometimes they became the mere tools of the Rebel planting interest; at other times they believed nothing that a planter told them, and everything that a negro claimed; at others they used their positions only as a means of speculation. There were the inevitable defects of a system so large and so suddenly established; but with all its drawbacks it passes into history as a great work of national beneficence, judiciously devised, and fruitful in the happiest results.

A GERMAN, name unknown, was found dead Sunday morning, hanging by the neck in the barn of Ben. C. Clements, nine mile from St. Louis.

GEN. E. B. BROWN, United States Pension Agent in St. Louis, has sent in his resignation, to take effect February 1st.

MAY all our readers have a happy New Year.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., January 6th, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR,—1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, intend to dedicate the monument on the 1st of July next. It was cut in Italy, and will be 65 feet in height.

"BRICK" POMEROY'S paper in New York, the *Democrat* is said to be going down, and in all probability, will suspend before the spring opens. Rumor says, that he has already sunk $200,000, in the enterprise.

A. S. Kierolf, Esq., announces in the Bellefonte (Pa.) *Watchman*, of which he has become assistant editor, that about January 1st he will issue a work entitled "*Brick Pomeroy Unmasked*," showing Brick's bad political and worse moral record, and that he has obtained confidence and honor under false pretences. The publication is made solely to save the Democracy. Mr. K. is an able Democratic writer.—So says the Stark County *Democrat*. Senator A. W. Taylor remember the details of an "embezzlement" case, he spoke to us so freely about several times, a few months ago? If so, and if his legislative duties will permit it, we will take it very kindly if he will write them down and forward to us at his earliest convenience. We desire at some time or other to give the readers of the *Argus* the particulars in the matter, and we know of no one who is more intimately acquainted with them than himself.

QUITE a number of our exchanges have given publicity to a statement that the Republican Executive Committee of Mercer county instructed their Senator and Representatives in the Legislature to vote for Mr. Grow for United States Senator. This is an error. The committee have had no meeting, and the Representatives will support Hon. John Allison for that position as long as he is a candidate. So says the Mercer county correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial of last Monday.

A LARGE number of the clerks employed in the different departments at Washington, stand a fair chance of "coming to grief" at no distant day. Mr. Washburn's Appropriations committee has concluded to cut off the pay of several hundred Government clerks in the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the ensuing year. While the country was in a state of war, an army of clerks was necessary to conduct the public business. Most of these are still in their snug berth, although the "tramp of armies" has not been heard for nearly four years. Why they were not turned adrift like the fighting men of the country, when the war was over, was always a question more easily asked than answered. We [illegible] their own living.

THE famous salt mine of Wieleczka, ten miles from Cracow, which brings a net revenue to the Austrian Government of upward of 6,000,000 florins (£600,000), is threatened with total destruction by a stream of water which lately made its appearance while the workmen were digging in one of the lower shafts in search of potash. The mine contains a subterranean population of about a thousand inhabitants, who are thus in imminent danger of losing their only source of living. All the means hitherto adopted of preventing the water from inundating the mine have been unsuccessful; it flows at the rate of 120 cubic feet a minute, and has already almost filled the lower passages, rapidly dissolving the salt with which it comes in contact. A Government engineer has arrived from Vienna, and a channel is being built under his direction for confining the water and leading it out of the mine, but it is feared that the salt columns which support the transverse shafts will be undermined before the work can be completed. These passages are so numerous that it is said their total length is equal to the distance from Cracow to Vienna and back, and contain extensive stables and provision magazines, decorated with statues of salt, which on festive occasions are illuminated. The mine is said to have been discovered by a shepherd named Wielics in 1250. It came into the possession of Austria in 1772, at the first partition of Poland.—*Har. Tel.*

THE New York *Tribune* seems to understand the Senatorial question in this State thoroughly. In speaking of the successors soon to be chosen of Messrs Buckalew of this State and Hendricks of Indiana, it utters this protest against the unprincipled movement in Pennsylvania to foist upon us a United States Senator by means of "impudence and money:"

'The new Legislatures of these States will, we trust, choose in their stead men at least as capable and influential as they are, while belonging politically to a better school. If men should be taken who compare unfavorably with them in every respect but their politics, great harm and wrong will have been done to the Republican cause.

We are constrained to say this, because we hear that pretenders are trying to make themselves candidates whose principal qualifications are impudence and money; mainly the former. We have no favorites, and have not even formed an opinion as to the man whom either State ought to send to the Senate, but we know right well that any man who can think of gaining a seat in the Senate by the help of money, cannot possibly be fit for a trust so exalted and influential. There can be no dispute on this point.'

Republicans of Beaver county! Watch the issue of this senatorial question closely, and let your words of condemnation be loud and strong against that man or men who use their influence against upright, able candidates, and in favor of such as have only "impudence and money" to commend them to public favor.

Independence of the Press—Corruption in Politics and Business.

A COUPLE of weeks ago, Samuel Bowles Esq., editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, made some severe strictures on the conduct of one or two persons connected with the Erie Railroad war, for some time past raging in the city of New York. A few days afterwards he happened to be in the city, when he was violently seized at the instance of the aggrieved persons, and hurried off to jail before his friends had time to interpose in his behalf. Of course he was released the next morning, and his friends in Boston were so indignant at the outrage perpetrated upon him, that they got up a public dinner to his honor as soon as he reached home, and invited him to be present on the occasion. Mr. Bowles declined the invitation but wrote the following letter to the committee, which contains some truths that but few persons will gainsay:

"The corruptions in politics and the corruptions in business affairs have become offensive and startling within the last few years; and the moral sense of the community seems at times to have become blunted by the successful display and repetition of practices that violate every principle of fair dealing and integrity, and put the control of government and the value of many kinds of property at the mercy of political adventurers and ruthless [illegible] the best, if not the only instrument with which honest men can fight these enemies of order and integrity in government and security in property. I know it is often crude in its reports, and wanton and careless in its comments; these evils must and will be corrected with its growth—and, compared with its future, American journalism is now but in its feeble infancy; but we have more to fear at present from its good nature, from its subserviency, from its indifference, from its fear to encounter prosecution and loss of patronage by the exposure of the wrong and the exposition of the right. A courageous independence and integrity of purpose, coupled with a fearless expression of truth as to all public individuals, corporations and parties, are the features in its character, to me most encouraging now. We can be patient with crudeness, even with a degree of recklessness, if we can have these other and necessary qualities in vigorous exercise. The press of to-day should be what Russell Lowell describes it, "a dreadful mastiff with a scent so keen for sheep in wolves' clothing, and for certain other animals in lions skin;" rather than the crouching spaniel, begging for food from every quarter, licking the hand that disgraces it, and only mildly protesting against outrages upon itself and the community it is set to guard.

My own observation is that the press rarely does injustice to a thoroughly honest man or cause. It may be deceived with regard to a private individual, and misrepresent him for a time; but with reference to public men and measures, its knowledge is more intimate and complete than that of any other agency possibly can be; and I know that it withholds unjustly to the public one hundred times where it speaks wrongly once of the individual. Certainly, nine out of ten of all libel suits against the press are brought by adventurers and speculators and scoundrels whose attempts to rob the public have been exposed."

Corrupt men and their unwarranted schemes have been too tenderly treated of late by the public press, and the country is just now reaping the bitter fruits of that leniency. Henceforward, so far as the *Argus* is [illegible], whether the corruptionists belong to our own party, or train in the ranks of the opposition.

THE country, from one extreme to the other, has been gratified with the sentiment attributed to Gen. Grant, that when he assumes the functions of his high office, his constant aim will be to see that "the most rigid economy prevails in all the departments of the Government." When it is remembered that during his two or three month's connection with the War office, he was instrumental in lopping off useless expenditures to the amount of Fourteen or Fifteen Millions of Dollars, there remains but little doubt that he will plant his foot upon many a precious scheme of villainy, and be able during his constitutional term of office, to effect an annual saving to the Nation of many millions of dollars. In his laudable efforts to reform existing abuses, and initiate a much needed system of retrenchment throughout every branch of the public service, he is entitled to the cordial and active co-operation of every honest man in the country.

A COUPLE of weeks ago we made the statement in these columns that through the operations of the "ring system" the appointments to be made by the Legislature of this State, had been dealt out long ago, and that an employee of the "Radical" office had been carried through, and a snug berth would be in waiting for him on or about the 12th proximo. Our exposure seems to have staggered the parties implicated somewhat, and to break its force on last Saturday the aforesaid employee carried a petition around in this place and procured some signatures to it, asking the Legislature to provide a place for him. This last move was only intended to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and to make the public believe that the appointment *was yet to make*, when in truth it had been made more than a month ago. Should the honest, hard-working Republicans of this county clamor a little against this operation, it will be thought a justifiable defence to say that a few Republicans of Beaver who were importuned to do so, signed his application for it. This is all bosh. His calling and election were made sure long before the paper was thrust into the faces of men who did not want to sign it, but preferred doing so, rather than wound the feelings of its carrier.

WHILE Washington gossips are speculating upon Gen. Grant's policy, the New York evening *Post* reminds them that the General made a very clear statement of his policy as long ago as last May, in the following words:

"If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible, or, at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace."

What better scheme of duty could a President devise? "To administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere," is the first and last duty of the Executive.

IT is rather problematical whether Gen. Grant, in his forthcoming Administration, will be able to carry out the pledge the country understands him to have made, that in filling the offices at his disposal, he will select none but capable and honest men. President Lincoln, shortly after his induction into office, in order that he might guard against imposition, undertook to examine and give personal attention to all applications for positions. He however, soon discovered that the shoulders of a Hercules would not be broad enough for such a task, and was therefore compelled to abandon his well-meant intentions. If Gen. Grant had but the time and the strength to scrutinize every application, or if he could be permitted to scan the features of the myriads of sturdy [illegible] around him, and with his practiced eye take the moral and intellectual measurement of each applicant, the public service would undoubtedly be greatly benefited thereby; but as this is impracticable, he will be compelled to a great extent to rely upon the recommendations of others; and, as in many instances, no stone will be left unturned to push forward particular favorites with little or no regard for merit or qualification, as a matter of course, he will often be deceived, and will almost constantly be made the victim of misplaced confidence.

We are not sure but that about the best thing the General could do would be to summon before him all the "breachy" politicians, and the leading spirits of the different "rings" in the country, and divide all the Indian agencies, and foreign appointments amongst them. Whilst banished to foreign countries or frontier settlements, they would be compelled to devote at least a portion of their time in the study of French, Spanish, Chinese or *Choctaw*. The entire country would breath easier—the Government would be spared a vast deal of plundering, and the Republican party would be relieved of the odium that attends their continual plotting and scheming.

A Sister's Terrible Oath.

The readers of the *Argus* will remember the account given in this paper a couple of weeks ago, in relation to the lynching of the Reno brothers at New Albany Ind., by a band of men known as the "Seymour Regulators." The following additional particulars we glean from one of our exchanges:

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 16th.]

The following interesting details did not appear in the hastily prepared reports first published of the lynching of the Renos and Charles Anderson. Frank Reno and Charles Anderson were married. After the bodies had been [illegible] the wives [illegible] the jail hall [illegible] to take their last look of those who, although covered with crime, were in their lives all the world to them. Ah, what a scene was there! What grief and anguish! What unutterable woe! The three woman entered, paler by far than the dead bodies stretched out so stark and ghastly upon the prison floor. First came from those dispairing women such piercing shrieks as love only can utter when it feels that all it lived for is lost forever. Then tears like rain, bursting from overflown fountains, and moans so touching in their plaintiveness and utter dispair that even the most stolid could not refrain from weeping. Then followed that quiet, almost stolid look, a sort of blank, purposeless agony, that tells that hearts are breaking, that grief's work is perfectly done. Great God! what a spectacle of utter woe it was! The outburst of grief ended, the quiet of despair settled upon the faces of the women. But not long did one of them remain under the burden. The sister of the three Reno brothers, an intelligent and handsome young lady, dried her eyes with her handkerchief, then, taking the grief-stained piece of linen, she placed it over the face of her brother William, who to the last declared his innocence; then she kneeled beside the dead man, and laid her left hand over his heart, and, raising her right hand toward heaven, she took this terrible oath: "Oh! my poor murdered brother, may God curse your sister if she avenge not your death terribly and fully. This I will do, so help me God." What a tragic scene was this—the dark, strong walls on all sides, and the cold stone floor under her knees—the sable garments of the bereived sister, the pale face turned upward and the white hand pointing heavenward! What a tableau of death, despair, love and revenge!

The Cuban Insurrection.

The news from Cuba is still favorable to the insurgents. Information from private sources states that Santiago is still besieged by the insurgents, numbering 10,000 men. Opposed to the insurgents are 300 regular troops and 1,500 volunteers. Of the latter less than half can be depended upon. Manzanilla is also besieged by a large force. It is garrisoned by 200 regulars and 500 volunteers. As the city is admirably fortified, the troops are able to maintain a prolonged contest.

The regular troops suffer greatly from the climate. Even those who have been on the island a considerable length of time, are unable to endure the effects of the sun. A single column left Santiago in October six hundred strong. At the end of a campaign of five weeks, only two hundred and fifty of the command were able to walk. The entire command lost three hundred men by sickness, and in the action with the insurgents. In Manzanilla, an epidemic has broken out that has proved almost as fatal as the cholera. Some of the stories told of the barbarisms of the troops are shocking. A correspondent relates a story of an insurgent, whom he found at Manzanilla, in the hospital.

He had seventeen wounds in his body, including a bayonet thrust, which passed through him. After he was shot down the troops marched by where he lay, and a number of the men amused themselves by giving him a thrust. No vital part was touched, however, and he was finally taken up and brought to the hospital, where he is in a fair way to recover. He will then be tried by court martial and shot, as was another insurgent, captured at the same time, also severely wounded.

The insurgents who have presented themselves to the authorities for pardon, in answer to the many proclamations issued, generally return after a little time. They are received kindly by the government, after which they are left to shift for themselves, and, being in destitute circumstances, they are compelled to return.

THE PROBLEM OF RESUMPTION.

Senator Morton's Reply to Horace Greeley.

Senator Morton has replied to Mr. Greeley's strictures in a letter of considerable length, in the course of which he recurs to his own plan for resuming specie payment as follows:

Now, sir, in contrast to your plan, which would be so merciless, if it were possible, I will present you with another:

1st. That Congress shall by law fix a time—say 1st July, 1871—to begin the redemption of the greenback notes. By fixing a time so far in the future people would be advised of the change and adjust their business, and make their contracts accordingly. Before that time nearly all the existing indebtedness among the people will have been paid. By an estimate which has been approved by some who are well versed in the business of the country, three-fourths of the existing indebtedness among the people will be discharged within twelve months from 1st January, 1869; three-fourths of the remaining one-fourth will be discharged within the next twelve months, and that by the 1st July, 1871, there will not be in existence and unpaid to exceed four per cent. of the existing indebtedness, and thus the debtor class will almost entirely escape from the oppression and disasters with which your plan would overwhelm them, arising from the sudden [illegible] in the prices of all property.

2d. By fixing a definite period when the greenback note will be redeemed, a fixed value will be given to it, which will constantly appreciate as the period for redemption approaches, and it will be at par at or before that time, provided the Government is making the necessary preparations for its redemption. It will be much better for the business of the country for it to reach par by gradual appreciation, than to come up to it by a sudden jerk, as you propose. The whole process should be gradual, so that the transition which the country must make from one condition to the other shall be made with as little disturbance as possible.

3d. By fixing a time for redemption so far in the future, Government can, without sudden strain and without great sacrifice, get ready for it. To bring about the gradual appreciation of the greenback notes the gold must visibly accumulate in the Treasury as the time goes on. The Hon. John J. Cisco said in a letter some two years ago that the presence in the Treasury of a gold surplus of seventy or eighty millions gave strength to the currency, although not set apart for its redemption, from the probability that it might be so appropriated in the future. Should Congress refuse to reserve the present surplus of gold in the Treasury and that which is to accrue for the redemption of the currency, but empower the Secretary of the Treasury, before the time arrives for redemption, to obtain the necessary gold by the sale of our bonds, it would probably bring up the notes to par, at that time, if he was known to have made the preparation; but their appreciation would not be so gradual or so certain as if the gold was visibly accumulating while the intermediate time was passing.

That it would be necessary to have in the Treasury an amount equal to the greenback currency, to begin redemption, I do not believe. Redemption could safely begin with two hundred millions of gold in the Treasury under the provisions of my bill, but certainly not with seventy millions. In this work confidence is everything, and is a plant of slow growth and can only be produced by the obvious employment of the necessary measures of preparation. If the people are satisfied that the Treasury [illegible] but few will be [illegible] then there will be a rush for the gold to sell it in the market again, at a [illegible] this is the precise principle upon which specie-paying banks have been sustained.

Fixing resumption at a reasonable time in future which the Government and the people may work to, and the making of needful preparations, to be known and understood by all, are indispensable to any plan of resumption which would avoid the hardships which you admit would attend the adoption of yours. By the method I have suggested, there will be an actual inflation of the currency at the time of resumption to the extent that the whole amount of gold and silver in the country that would enter into the circulation would exceed the amount of greenbacks that would be presented for redemption, and this would do much to prevent the hardships that would otherwise occur.

Another Talk With Grant.

A prominent citizen of St. Louis, just from Washington, describes a half-hour interview with Gen Grant, which shows some of the characteristics of the President elect in a stronger light than anything that has been said or written in a long time. During the conversation a Senator and Judge from Louisiana were introduced, who came to consult with the General in regard to the government indorsing some State bonds for the improvement of the levees in Louisiana.

The General said he hoped the government would not do it, and added "while we are discussing on all sides how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations. I never knew a government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay."

After some further remarks, designed to win the General's favor, the Judge said millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow.

Gen. Grant replied: "Let them overflow and let them stay under water until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States government to-day as they have ever been, and if that government should rebuild their levees, it would not change them a particle. I know no way the government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in the rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work," General Grant quietly replied; "they'll work if you'll pay them for it. Am I not right?" He added; "Is there not such hostility to Northern men that it amounts, in most sections of the State, to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate? And is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt, adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

—Suits have been brought against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for having landed 4,924 Chinamen in San Francisco without the required bonds that they should not become a public charge. The damages are laid at $1,000 per Chinaman—a total of $4,924,000. Other suits of the same kind are being prepared.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

There is little news from the State Capitol on the Senatorial question, except that [illegible] friends deny [illegible] Moorhead, or [illegible] will withdraw [illegible] It is impossible to tell just now who has the inside track, or [illegible] the end turn up the winner.

On Monday evening both branches of the Legislature held caucuses for the selection of officers to serve during the session. They are as follows:

The Senate Republican caucus nominated for Speaker, William Worthington, of Chester; Chief Clerk, G. W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia; Assistant Clerks, [illegible] Rogers, of McKean, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. A. Rupert, of Crawford; Transcribing Clerks, Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh; H. C. [illegible], Montgomery; Charles Williams, of Philadelphia; and J. L. Anderson, of Beaver. No other officers were nominated, as there was a difficulty in the caucus, and they were postponed, and a committee on the [illegible] appointed.

E. H. Rauch & T. B. Cochran, of Lancaster, have submitted a proposition to do the [illegible] of the Senate at $2,500 and the House at $5,000, both at $700, which was rejected in both caucuses. They state that the present expenses of pasting and folding in the House alone is $37,000.

The House Republican caucus nominated the following gentlemen:—Speaker—John Clark, of Philadelphia. Chief Clerk—Gen. James Selfridge, of Northampton; Resident Clerk—John A. Smull, of Harrisburg; Assistant Clerk—E. C. Lee, of Philadelphia; Transcribing Clerks—F. A. Magee, of Pittsburgh; Barritt W. B. Irvin, J. D. Mills, R. Bernhard, Charles Nibbs, George N. Bakeoven; Sergeant-at-Arms—James M. Cornell, of Philadelphia; Postmaster—A. G. Henry, of Armstrong; Assistant—A. W. Kimmell, of Indiana; Messenger—James McCulley, of Philadelphia; Doorkeeper of the Rotunda—James McDermott, of Washington; Chief of Folding Department—Wm. McLaughlin; Assistant—John Darrah, of Beaver.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DICKENS.

Facts Connected with the History of Her Life—A Letter from Horace White, Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of the World—Sir: I note in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago on Christmas eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and supported by her brother-in-law the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago who now, in addition to their other misfortunes, are deprived of the loving care of their mother. This circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, [illegible] attempt to do justice to the dead, by giving [illegible] this case as much [illegible] to me. [illegible] Dickens was a brilliant [illegible] in England and [illegible] to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforward treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lived, and still lives, in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens.

When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The eastern press attributed these remarks to spite, because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the line of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feelings as this evoked at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

These facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received; that he wished her well, and that he was willing to do, or to forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted woman whom his brother Augustus had left in England.

It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation in Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employee; and it is safe to assume that her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens or the people of Chicago could have healed her wound.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE WHITE,
Editor of Chicago Tribune.

—It has transpired that land thieves have forged the titles to and sold over ten thousand acres of land in DeKalb and Caldwell counties in the State of Missouri. One of the parties concerned is now in jail at St. Joseph.

—During last year four thousand four hundred and ten buildings were erected in Chicago, at a valuation of $20,540,000. There are now nearly forty thousand buildings standing in the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The "Methodist Church South" is flourishing in Oregon.

—A British naval officer is to be appointed Superintendent of the Persian Navy.

—The Portland, Maine, authorities forbid any more Sunday evening concerts in that city.

—The steam [illegible] is announced in New Orleans. He will proceed from that city to Europe.

—A respectable lawyer is on trial at Bristol as a ringleader of the late election riots at that place.

—A 'Mush and Milk' Festival was held in the Town Hall of Ashland, Ohio, last Tuesday evening.

—A New Hampshire bankrupt recently turned over $25,000 in Confederate bonds to his delighted creditors.

—The Boston Latin School is the oldest school in America. It was founded in 1635—two hundred and thirty-three years ago.

—The ladies of the Universalist denomination in Illinois are raising $50,000 to erect a collegiate building for female students at Galesburg.

—The foundation rock of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., has been reached by the workmen at a depth of about 20 feet.

—Wolves have become numerous, fierce, and dangerous in Yazoo County, Mississippi. Seven dollars and a half each is offered for wolf scalps.

—Three boys in Sheffield, England, have been sentenced to 30 days imprisonment for torturing a cat. They covered it with naptha and set it on fire.

—There was a great illumination in Jerusalem when the Sultan's edict, liberating the Holy City forever from military taxes, was published.

—A sacrilegious rascal, at Monroe City, Missouri, has stolen the base of a tombstone, waiting transportation at the depot. It had the initials of the deceased party chiseled upon it.

—There are symptoms of a gold fever in England. Gold has been found in Sutherland. There has been, as yet, no 'rush to the diggings,' but 'prospecting' is very active.

—A negro in Des Moines, Iowa, was recently brought into Court on a charge of marrying a white girl, which is contrary to law. No one appeared against him, and he was discharged.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson will give a series of readings in Boston this Winter, to a select class. He proposes to read passages from various authors, and comment upon them as he goes along.

—The Metropolitan Police Board of New Orleans has ordered the reinstatement of the negro police who were directed, before the Presidential election, to 'go home and put their uniform aside until further orders.'

—A whole family in St. Louis—four adults and five children—were dangerously poisoned last week by eating a dish of rabbits. Whether the meat was poisoned or diseased has not yet been decided. No death occurred.

—A scholar was turned out of a public school in Sutton, Massachusetts, the other day, because he was 'too old.' He is over 48, and has a family of grown-up children. He was ambitious, he said, to 'ketch up with his boys and girls.'

—Senator Sprague has been in East Florida with his wife, looking after important investments in that locality. He is interested in a proposed Canal which is to connect St. John's River with North River, St. Augustine, Halifax River, and Smyrna.

—A Liberal voter in England has [illegible] agent for railroad expenses promised him by the defendant [illegible] would go home and vote [illegible] denied the claim on the ground [illegible] that the transaction was illegal.

—[illegible] of three women were seized, bound and [illegible] by eight men, near Zacatecas, [illegible] last month, while returning from a bath. A little girl accompanying them, was stabbed when she cried for assistance, and her head severed from the body.

—Two young ladies of Iowa, Misses Emma and Ella Harlan, have asserted their female rights in a thoroughly practical way, by securing Government lands under the Homestead law. They will settle upon and cultivate them next season.

—A white quail has been found in Mexico, Audrain county, Mo. The bird is a pure white, with the exception of a few brown spots. It belonged to a family of nine quail, the other eight being of the natural color. Dr. J. W. Suckle, an amateur naturalist, owns the curiosity.

—A well known citizen of San Francisco, suffering from the recently prevalent small-pox, suddenly appeared among a dozen or fifteen of his friends on a street corner, while the disease was at its worst stage. He was delirious. A panic ensued, and there was flight in all directions. The man was finally induced to return to his house.

—There is a medicinal spring in Sacramento, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron. It was discovered several months ago near the carpenter-shop of the Pacific Railroad. Being cool and pleasant to the taste, the workmen drink freely of it, and it is supposed to have prevented fever and ague among them. Two barrels of this water accordingly have been shipped to a point on the Sacramento Valley road where ague is prevalent.

—The city of Stillwater, on the St. Croix River, Minn., is more romantically situated than any other Western city. High bluffs rise almost perpendicularly from the principal streets. These are ascended through winding ravines or by flights of stairs. Most of the private residences are built on top of the bluffs. 'Imagine,' says a correspondent, 'a street lined with business houses, and a wooded bluff rising abruptly from it—at the right a deep ravine through which a road circuitously winds, beyond the acclivity a street, then a villa with its sloping lawn circumscribed by rocky declivities—a most hilly, gorged, and uneven surface, wild and romantic, at once adorned and disfigured by the dwelling places of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants.'

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—At about 2 o'clock this morning Wm. Ashback killed his wife, Josephine, by splitting her head open with a hatchet and stabbing her once in the left side with a butcher knife. He then shot himself, the ball entering the left lower jaw and tearing away the right back part of his head and scattering his brains over the room. The couple were in an upper room of their residence, and both were partially undressed. The husband had frequently threatened to take his wife's life. It was a second marriage for both, and they had been married four years. They were aged 65 and 57 respectively. Ashback was a basket maker and his wife kept a confectionery on the first floor of their residence at No. 570 Central avenue. None but the victims were in the house. Officers hearing the woman's cries and the report of the gun broke into the house. Both were found dead. They had evidently retired to different rooms. The wife was jealous of the husband's visits to a woman who keeps a saloon, and the husband was doubly jealous of his wife. They had quarreled about their property, each owning real estate, and Mrs. Ashback making more money by her store than her husband by his trade. They had twice temporarily separated since their marriage, and the woman was on the eve of applying for a divorce. Ashback leaves six children by his first marriage.

Dry Goods.

CHEAP
HOLIDAY GOODS,
—AT—
BENCE'S,
BEAVER, PA.

Extra Inducements Offered During the Holidays!

Blankets worth $7 00 per pair sold at $4 [illegible]	
Ladies extra heavy double French Blanket Shawls worth $14.00 sold at	8 50
Fine large double Blanket Shawls worth $14, sold at	8 50
Hoop Skirts worth $1 50, sold at	[illegible]
Large Linen Handkerchiefs worth 18 cents, sold at	10
Fancy embroidered and lace Handkerchiefs worth 85 cents, sold at	40
Merino Stockings worth 25 cents, sold at	18
Half [illegible] ribbed Stockings sold at	15
New style Linen sets Cuffs and Collars worth 75 cents, sold at	[illegible]
Fine all wool Flannel worth 40 cents, sold at	31
Very wide Flannels worth 65 cents, sold at	45
Canton Flannels worth 25 cents, sold at	18
Balmoral [illegible] worth [illegible] sold at	1 25
Whalebone Corsets sold at	[illegible]
Spool Cotton worth 10 cents, sold at	05
All the latest styles silk finished Velvet Hats for Ladies or Childrens worth from $1 50 to $3, sold at	75

Good Bargains offered in Bonnetts.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Call early and secure a Bargain.
Dec. 23, 1868.—2t

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of
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BARKER & CO.S,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 7th, every article reduced. Entire Winter Stock must be closed out in 30 days.
Dec16

WINTER OPENING,
—AT—
J. H. BENCE'S,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of
SHAWLS SHAWLS.
Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels
VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods,
Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.
Gloves and Handkerchiefs,
a very good variety.
HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.
Special attention [illegible] KID GLOVES,
Balmoral and Seamless Skirts,
including the very stylish
New Felt Skirts.
Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS
Of every description,
Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.
a large stock.
EMBROIDERY AND LACES
A good assortment always on hand.
TAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of
FANCY GOODS!
WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.
Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
nov11'68:6t. Beaver, Pa.

J. L. B. DAWSON,
Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the [illegible] Opposite side of street.
nov18:3m

Chas. B. Hurst,
Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Lacock brick row, Diamond, Rochester. [illegible]

Oak Bark Wanted.—The highest cash price paid for oak bark at the Beaver Falls Tannery. dec16 3t.

Miscellaneous

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
Fall and Winter Goods,
—AT—
Jas. A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DRY GOODS
of every description.
The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.
Ladies Zephyr Knit Shawls,
Fancy Goods at less than cost.
BLANKETS
all kinds at cost.
Country Flannels,
all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and be [illegible].
FURS, FURS,
at less than cost.
Men's Underwear
a large lot at cost.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Ramsler.

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.
dac30.

New Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White, Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23:ly.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by
REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.
Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE,
W. D. of Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice: That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Cameron of Brighton tp., in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. R. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Medical.

DR. LIGHTHILL, [illegible] has established a permanent office at 96 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
ASTHMA,

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL REQUIRES TO SEE HIS PATIENTS BUT ONCE, HIS TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PLEASANT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL
—ON—
CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal offensive, more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury, Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfuly produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head, consisting sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but oftener of a thick purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually secreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. The purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils and throat, and frequently by both channels.

In many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is moveable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently most distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore, nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows, and augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some food or stimulant is swallowed, after which the viscid secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concerts into dry hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green color, but occasionally broad and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to serious ulcerations, involving [illegible] of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is naturally more apt to run into the throat, as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his [illegible] by a sensation of choking, caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much [illegible] and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent secretion in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so afflicted to breathe through the open mouth, a practice deleterous at all times, but more particularly during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a [illegible] surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the head near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant snuffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and sometimes, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or [illegible] lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude, fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, [illegible] of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, [illegible] traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation it should always be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him [illegible] eminent Specialist

DR. REED

who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD,

and cures permanently all affection of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Office 96 Penn Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dec3ly

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, January 8, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 2d of January, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 27,	32 deg.	39 deg.	35 deg
" 28,	35 deg.	40 deg.	34 deg
" 29,	39 deg.	40 deg.	32 deg
" 30,	30 deg.	35 deg.	30 deg
" 31,	34 deg.	39 deg.	28 deg
Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 2,	[illegible]	17 deg.	[illegible]

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements in to-days ARGUS:

Agricultural College of Pa.—Thos. H. Burrowes, Pres.

Grand Balloon Ascension—S. Snitger & Co.

Drugs & Groceries—Dr. H. S. Hibbard & Co.

Beaver County ss.—Thos. and Lucinda Murray.

Beaver County ss.—Jonah and Agnes Jones.

New Bakery—Jos. M. Reed.

Business Card—Dr. H. S. Hibbard.

Notice in Bankruptcy—Thos. A. Rowley.

Notice in Bankruptcy—Thos. A. Rowley.

Bankers—E. W. Clark & Co.

A Long Absence.—Mr. Hamilton Light, son of Mrs. Light, a widow of this place, returned to his old home last week, after an absence of 19 years. He left when quite young—took up his abode in California, where by habits of sobriety and industry, he has prospered in a remarkable degree.

New Years.—The day passed quietly enough in Beaver, it being raw and wet, and few persons running out of doors. It was chiefly celebrated by the boys, who kept firing off shooting crackers, little cannon, &c., through the day. This is the last of the holidays, and our citizens will now fall back into more steady, lucrative employment—that of business.

The Presbytery of Beaver, (O. S.) at its recent session, in New Castle, agreed to the terms of union by a vote of twenty-two to five. At the same time it expressed a preference for union on the basis of the standard including the larger and shorter catechisms. It elected Rev. B. C. Critchlow and Hon. W. M. Francis Commissioners to the next General Assembly.

Messrs. Hibbard & Smith, of this place, speak to the public through this week's ARGUS. The former is a medical practitioner of some years standing, and is reported to be not only a skilful physician, but an expert in compounding drugs. They have also on hand a well assorted stock of groceries, which they propose to sell at low profits. Give them a call.

Drowned.—Mr. Leaf Hamilton a resident of Rochester, was drowned near Wheeling, on the night of the 31st. He was a watchman on the steamer "Storm," had his light in hand, and by some means fell or was precipitated from the bow of the boat, and before the yawl could be got to his assistance, was drowned. His hat was recovered, but the body had not been found at last accounts. He was about 24 years of age.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.—The prospectus of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE appears on the 4th page of this paper.—The GAZETTE is now entering upon the 84th year of its existence, and we need scarcely tell our readers that now, as heretofore, it is one of the most reliable and influential newspapers in Pennsylvania. Those wanting a city paper cannot do better than subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Attention is called to Mr. Chas. Coale's advertisement in this week's ARGUS. Mr. C. is largely engaged in the Paint business in New Brighton, and in all of his transactions will be found to be an energetic, upright business man. We are assured that he makes an excellent article of paint, sells it low, and purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to call and see him before buying elsewhere.

Medical.—Dr. Clark's numerous patients in this county will meet him at the "National Hotel," in Beaver, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5th and 6th, '69. The Dr. treats Chronic Diseases only, and his highest recommendation in this county has been in curing many cases considered hopeless. Persons afflicted should consult the Dr. during his short stay at Beaver. 4t

A shooting case occurred last week in our town. A man named Ogden fired at Wm. Ford. On the trial it appeared that a child of Ford's had stolen some money, and spent a portion of it with Ogden. Ford came to Ogden with a knife in his hand, and demanded the money back. Ogden did not know who he was at the time, and told him to leave. Ford not leaving, Ogden fired the pistol twice, not attempting (he says) to hit him, but to scare him away; in which he succeeded. Both parties paid their own costs and dropped the matter.—[Wellsville Union.

The Stubenville Herald says: "Quite a romantic wedding came off in this city on Monday last. A gentleman residing in California, came to this city and married a young lady whom he had never seen, his only knowledge of her being a letter he had read addressed to a relative reciting her troubles and her lonely condition; it so touched his heart that he resolved the women who could pen such a letter would make a good wife, and a mother to his motherless babies. He came to this city, saw the lady, proposed and was accepted, and, after the tying of the knot, the two mutually pleased with one another, left for his far home in California.

An Item from Texas.—Mr. John Smith, acting deputy sheriff for Grimes county was killed on Monday night, in Anderson, by L. Adkins. They had had a scuffle, in which Adkins cut Smith on the head and also in the right side. They were separated, and Smith went off to arm himself. He returned to the same place with a double-barrel shot gun, and as he entered the house fell from exhaustion, caused by the great loss of blood.—While lying in this state of stupor Adkins came up and shot him five times with a revolver, and discharged one load of Smith's own gun into his head. The other load of the gun had accidently shot off as Smith fainted and fell. Adkins then ran off, and has not been heard of since.—[Times, [illegible] 12th inst.

Sufferings at Sea.—The history of the sufferings of the three survivors of Lifeboat No. 3, belonging to the steamer Hibernia, is one of the most thrilling descriptions of the perils of the sea. Lifeboat No. 3 was the third boat launched. It contained twenty-eight souls. Seven women, one of them the mother of seven children were of the number. The passengers drank salt water to quench their thirst, and two of them jumped overboard the second day. Two others were tied to their seats and died in that position. A mother and her infant died within a few minutes of each other. Another child died suddenly of something like lockjaw. The pitiless rain beat upon their unprotected heads without affording them any means to quench their thirst. Then the boat capsized and when it righted again but three of the number were left. The sufferings of these three were of the most terrible nature. They were exposed to the merciless weather and consuming thirst twelve days.

Our Poor.—From one of the Directors of the Poor of Beaver county we gather the following particulars touching the indigent poor of this county:

On the 1st of January, 1869, there were 52 inmates at the Infirmary, and 4 out-door paupers, the latter of whom were only supported in part by the county.—Besides [illegible] at Dixmont, and 2 at Harrisburg, under medical treatment at the public expense. The boarding and care of those beyond the limits of the county amounts to no inconsiderable sum of money.

As we stated last week, Mr. Shreads, the present Steward, was re-elected for the present year. His salary, however, has been reduced, and he is now receiving but $650,00 per annum for his services. On Tuesday of last week, the Directors, at a regular meeting at the Infirmary, elected Dr. Kerr of Raccoon tp. as the Poor House physician for the present year, at a salary of $175,00 per annum, being $50,00 less than was paid last year.

The paupers, are, we understand, well provided for, and seem to be in as good health as could be expected.

Extensive Robbery.—At an early hour on Saturday morning of week before last the dry goods store of John Mullin & Son, at Fayette City, Fayette county (opposite Belle Vernon, on the Monongahela river, in this county) was feloniously entered and robbed of a large quantity of goods. Officers M'Curry and Timmony, of Pittsburgh, were employed to work up the case. They arrived at Fayette City on the Sunday following and at once began the search, and by palming themselves off as poultry merchants succeeded in finding several persons who were ready to sell them chickens, &c.—They stopped at a tavern in the town and large numbers flocked to see them in regard to poultry. Among the visitors was a man named Phillip Thomas, who gave the officers such information as led to the recovery of the stolen goods, and the arrest of Church Hixenbaugh, John Eckard and Louis Shaw, three coal miners employed at John Kennedy's coal works, about a half a mile above town, for complicity in the robbery. The goods stolen consisted of boots, shoes, cloths, &c., and amounted to about $500. The accused were taken before Justice George Whiting, who, after a hearing released them on bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each. Information was made against Thomas as an accessory, and on this he was committed for trial. The stolen goods were recovered in an old deserted coal bank a short distance above the town.—[Wash. Examiner.

Rules for Green Skaters.—Never try to skate in two directions at once.—This feat has often been attempted by new beginners; but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow.

2. Eat a few apples for refreshment's sake while skating, and be sure to throw cores on the ice for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably.

3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where, right in the way of the rest of the party if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from setting down whenever he has an inclination to do so.

4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it is well to omit this.

5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun—and they like it.

6. If you skate into a hole in the ice take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot.

7. If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery.

8. In sitting down do it gradually.—Don't be too sudden; you might break the ice.

9. When you fall headlong examine the straps of your skates before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skates were loose. Beginners always do, you know.

10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off, and let the wind cool you. This will insure a fine cold that will last you as long as you live.

11. After you get so that you can skate tolerably well, skate yourselves sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate three or four hours—skate frantically—skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be excellent; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, within the past few days. We will publish a list weekly in the future:

Jonathan McKenzie, Beaver,	$5 00
Thomas Wickham, do	4 00
David Minis, do	2 00
Paul Heberling, Sharon,	2 00
Jemuel Woodruff, Rochester,	2 00
R. F. McIlvain do	4 00
Pittsburgh Plow Co., do	6 00
Jas. Warnock, New Sewickley,	1 00
Robt. Crawford, New Galilee,	2 00
Wm. Henry, Fallston,	3 00
Eli Reno, New Brighton,	2 00
H. & J. Reeves, Beaver Falls,	4 00
Nathan Eakin, Darlington,	2 00
David McCallister, Pittsburgh,	3 35
Rev. John Brown, Knob,	1 00
Jonathan Paul, Freedom,	2 00
Samuel Dean, do	2 00
J. P. Dunlap, Economy,	2 00
David Ewing, McCleery,	2 00
John K. Potter, Holt,	2 00
John Wilson, Industry,	2 00
Hon. Wm. Cairns, do	2 00
J. M. Warrick, Blackhawk,	1 00
Isaac Shane, Brighton tp.	2 00
Rev. W. P. Braden, Butler,	1 00
James Oldham, New Brighton,	2 00
David Morgan, Beaver,	4 00
Whitfield & Co., Rochester,	4 00
John Carter, do	2 00
Jacob Kirhl, Freedom,	2 00
James Todd, Georgetown,	2 00
G. L. Eberhart, New Brighton,	2 00
Wm. Steel, Knob,	2 00
Wm. Craig, Freedom,	2 00
Sylvester McCartney, Knob,	2 00
John S. Corbus, New Brighton,	2 00
Jos. Mitchell, Beaver,	1 00
Chas. Fredericks, do	1 50
Mrs. Maria Jones, do	2 00
John Ferguson, Water Cure,	2 00
Thos. L. Kennedy, Fallston,	50
John Miller, New Brighton,	2 00
A. D. P. Young, Enon Valley,	2 00
Robt. Gillen, Hades,	2 00
Hugh Bighley, do	2 00
Trimble & Co., Georgetown,	1 00
Moses Lakin, Greene Co.	2 00
Dr. G. W. Reed, Yolo, Cal.	50
Jas. Laird, Des Moines,	2 00
Frank H. Agnew, Salt Lake,	2 00
P. B. Morrison, Finley, O.,	2 00
Wesley Lakin, Westmoreland Co.,	2 00
Miss M. J. Power, Lewisburg, Pa.	2 00
Jas. Patterson, Beaver Falls,	2 00
P. P. Kuhn, Beaver,	4 00
Wm. H. Foster, Homewood,	6 00
M. Darragh & Co., Fallston,	4 00
David Hammond, Blackhawk,	8 00
J. S. Herson, Fallston,	2 00
A. Watterson, Brighton tp.,	2 00
David Mitchell, New Brighton,	2 00
Mrs. E. Leech, Beaver,	2 00
Rev. J. C. Chapman, Homewood,	1 00
Wm. Dunlap, Beaver,	2 00

It is very probable that the cotton planters in the neighborhood of Augusta, Arkansas, do have difficulty in making their final pickings, even at this late day, when every bale ought to be ginned out, baled and marketed. But before we blame the negro militia for this disturbance to the industry of the country, we must know what made it necessary that they should be called out, and what Rebel efforts to release lawfully arrested prisoners now compel them to be building stockades around the jail when they should be picking cotton.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Among the numerous new advertisements found in this week's ARGUS, that of the Messrs. [illegible] of this place will attract attention. They are doing a thriving business in the grocery line, and are very attentive to the wants of their numerous customers.

Organize Debating Clubs.—The long winter evenings are now upon us, and nearly every person is on the look-out for amusement of one kind or another. Debating clubs, whether in town or country, are not only sources of recreation but profitable to those who attend, whether as participants or spectators. We hope to hear of one being organized in every school district of the county during the present winter. The questions selected for debate and the names of the debaters would make an interesting local for the paper. Send them in.

Rev. R. Cartwright writes the Noble County Republican that Esmeralda Sigler, fifteen years of age, converted last winter, and joined the M. E. Church at Rich's Meeting House, that county, a scholar in their Sunday School, on one Sabbath morning last summer recited 1,123 verses, at another 1,124, at another 1,471, and at another 1,511. And another Sabbath she recited from the sixth to the twenty-first chapter of Luke, and from the first of Galatians to the end of Revelations. During eleven weeks she recited 11,204 verses, or over one-third the number contained in both Testaments.

[illegible]

Mr. Shannon, a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 174[illegible], making him in this good year of our Lord 1868, one hundred and nineteen years old, passed through this city on Sunday last, on his way to Texas. Colonel Mosley, with whom he stayed on Saturday night, says he has the appearance in the face, at a glance, of being sixty-five or seventy years old, and remarkably hale and stout for his age. Upon a closer inspection, however, he appears so far beyond that Col. Mosley doubts not his statement of his age. His hair and beard are as white as cotton, both of which he wears very long, which gives him a grave appearance. He is a man of fine appearance, quite intelligent, and a very courteous gentleman—indeed, the fine old Irish gentleman. He is a brick and stone mason by occupation, and carries his trowel with him to do any little job he may meet with while on his way to Texas. A friend at our elbow suggests that he is going to Texas to spend a decade or so of years, thinking, perhaps, that country offers better inducements to enterprising young men than the older States.—[Searcy (Arkansas) Record.

Case of Burglary.—On the night of the 30th of Dec. 1868, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, the Drug and Hardware store owned by Dr. W. F. Ball, of Darlington, also a Grocery store owned by Mr. Cunningham, Esq., of the same borough, were broken into, and some valuables procured from each place, and the burglars effected their escape undetected and unheard. From the store of Dr. B. was procured jewelry to the value of fifty dollars or more; also a small sum of money in script, amount not known, and perhaps some other articles were carried off. The plunderers bent on having money, it is said, entered the Doctor's sleeping room, by a door leading from the store-room, and finding his clothes, which he had hung by his bedside before retiring, gathered them up and returned to the store-room, searched his pockets, and finding but little money they left them lying on the floor of the room and retired, locking the door and carrying the key off with them. Entrance to the building was effected by keys, files and other instruments. We did not learn the particulars as to how the store of Mr. Cunningham was entered; nor what was carried off, except a few pounds of raisins and other eatables. We are informed that some parties are strongly suspicioned, yet no positive evidence as yet against any one.

A Hercules.—James Gibson, of East Bradford tp., Chester county, went [illegible] other day and wrote his name against the wall while a fifty-six pound weight was hanging on his little finger. Gibson is a carpenter, and is past his three-score years. He made the following statement to the editor of the Record:—In 1825 would lift the forge hammer at Hibernia, with great ease, and could shoulder three bushels of wheat standing, with both feet in the half bushel.—In 1828 could take a barrel of cider from the wagon, carry it several steps, and place it on the porch. In 1852 could take a 56 lb. weight on each little finger and strike them together above his head, and would strap two 56 lb. weights together and take them in his teeth and carry them; could stand a barrel of flour on its end, and place his finger ends under the end hoops and lift it at arm's length. In 1828 lifted seven 56s with one hand, tied together, and lifted a pair of railroad car wheels and axle at Parkesburgh shops. When building a barn some men were trying to lift a large oak sill; he placed two men on it, one weighing 190, and the other over 200 lbs., and lifted sill and men—one of the men is living yet, and can be produced. In 1867 he lifted 925 lbs. on the fair ground. As the witnesses have nearly all passed away, the strongest evidence that can be given, he will go out against the young men on a big day's work—the harvest field not excepted. He never used tobacco nor indulged in intoxicating drinks, and is strong in the belief that many young men not only lay a foundation for a weak constitution, but a premature grave by the excessive use of tobacco and other intemperate habits.

Important Law Suits.—Nearly two years ago a wealthy man named Louis K. McCoy, residing near Stubenville, Ohio, and well known to some of the citizens of Beaver county, got into an altercation with a neighbor and finally killed him. He was arrested and put upon trial for his life. The verdict of the jury was that he be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. During the trial he was assisted by able counsel, who now came in for their pay. McCoy refused to settle on their terms, and two of them then brought suits against him for the recovery of their fees. They were tried at Columbus, Ohio, last week and thus reported by the Crisis, published in that city.

"Court of Common Pleas.—In Court Room No. 1, Judge Green presiding, the case of John H. S. Trainer, vs. Lewis K. McCoy, came on for trial on Tuesday of last week, and was concluded on Friday. The plaintiff is a prominent lawyer in Stubenville. The defendant was arrested on the 6th of April, 1867, charged with murder in the first degree, and retained the plaintiff as one of his counsel. In December, 1867, the defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, where he is now confined. The services of the plaintiff were proven to have been of an extraordinary character, for which he charged $3,000. For other professional services he charged $550. The testimony of prominent lawyers in Stubenville, Cincinnati and Columbus, was introduced as to the value of plaintiff's services. Judge Green remarked, in charging the jury, that in the course of a long experience at the bar and on the bench, he had not heard a trial in a similar case. The jury returned a verdict for [illegible] Smith [illegible] Cincinnati, and H. Wilson and A. C. Richards, of this city for the defendant. The defendant is reputed quite wealthy. In the case of Wm. A. Walden vs. Lewis K. McCoy, the plaintiff sued for services as an attorney in the same case, and by agreement the jury rendered a verdict for the same amount as in the case of Trainer vs. McCoy. Same attorneys as in the preceding case. These cases excited a great interest throughout their protracted trial, especially among the legal fraternity.

A [illegible] occurred at [illegible] on Sunday morning. The glass factory of Waterhouse & Co. and buildings adjoining it were destroyed. Loss over $20,000.

Changed Hands and Improved.—The Salem (O.) Journal has changed hands recently, Mr. Hudson and Son retiring, and Messrs. Verner and Butler assuming its control. The Journal is a good local paper, and deserves success at the hands of the Salemites.

Auditors in Session.—The auditors of Beaver county convened in this place on last Monday, and will, in all probability, be in session during the whole week. The board is comprised of the following named gentlemen: J. F. McMillen, G. K. Shannon and Wm. Thomas.

The Weather.—We learn from Prof. Taylor that the average temperature of the month of December was 30.7. The coldest day of the month was the 12th—mean temperature being 6½. The warmest, the 20th, mean temperature being 45½. The amount of rain and melted snow was 3.1 inches. The snow that fell was 5.5 inches in depth.

Decoyed and Robbed.—A stranger, hailing from one of the towns on the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburgh, was decoyed into a house of ill fame in the Eighth ward, on New Year's eve, and robbed of $140 which he had in his possession. He called at the Mayor's office and sought the assistance of the police in ferreting out the thieves, but as he stated the robbery was committed by several men, none of whom he could describe, it is probable that the money will never be recovered. [Pitts. Gazette, Jan. 4.

Practical vs. Theoretical.—A college professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman: "Do you understand philosophy?" "No, never he'rd of it." "Then one quarter of your life is gone. Do you understand geology?" "No." "Then one half your life's gone. Do you understand astronomy?" "No." "Then three-quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both in the river. Says the boatman: "Can you swim?" "No." "Then the whole of your life is gone."

Mr. Grow and the Tariff.—The Philadelphia North American says: Efforts have been made by political enemies of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow to create an impression that during his service in Congress he was not earnestly in favor of protection to American industry. We have the highest authority for saying that during Mr. Grow's Congressional career he always voted with the delegation on all tariff questions, and in his first term he voted and spoke against a bill to admit railroad iron free, and the bill was only defeated by two votes. We think it a very poor spirit which induces such envious assaults as this.

Magnitude of the Corn Crop in East Tennessee.—We learn from a correct source that during the present year there have been shipped down the Tennessee and its tributaries, to Chattanooga, of the crop of 1867, 750,000 bushels of corn. Up the river, from the country below Chattanooga, to the same point 50,000 bushels. During the same period were received at Chattanooga, from Middle Tennessee, over the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, 747,000 bushels—making over a million and a half bushels corn received at Chattanooga and sent South during the period mentioned. To this we may add that during a portion of the time from thirty to fifty car loads per day were received at Dalton, over the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.—We also learn that a considerable amount of the same product, grown in upper East Tennessee, found a market in the other direction. From the additional number of acres planted and gathered in 1868, the shipments of corn from East Tennessee next year will be still heavier.—[Athens, Tenn. Post, Dec. 18th.

The Pork Market.—The Cincinnati Gazette urges farmers to sell their hogs. It says:

Do not stand on the order of selling, but sell at once. Do not kill pork for home use, but sell the last hog. In addition turn in pigs that can be fatted by the middle of March, and pour in the corn. Hogs may not be as high in March as they are now, but they will be high enough to pay a good price for corn. It used to be considered that a barrel of flour and 100 lbs of pork should bring about the same money. Now the price of 100 lbs of pork will buy two barrels of flour. There is something wrong here. We have had a moderate crop of wheat and an immense crop of corn. Therefore it would seem pork is too high or wheat is too low. This point we shall not undertake to discuss; but it is undoubtedly a good time to sell hogs. Hogs are now selling at full $25 per head, net. The packing at the west, it is estimated will reach three million head. This, at $20 per head, which is a fair average, would reach $60,000,000. This will be mainly circulated in five States. It will go far toward helping the people out of debt.—Sell your hogs, then, farmers, and pay your debts. This would make money easy, and then there would be a better market and better prices for other farm products."

Pisciculture.—The artificial breeding of fish is at present attracting much attention in the northern States. It is a subject of great importance to the entire community. That fish can be bred artificially is just as true as that peas can be increased in number by planting and cultivation. Hardly an acre of water in the country but can be made to yield, at a very small outlay, double the profits of an acre of our best land.

The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania have commissioners of fisheries, whose duty it is to introduce, protect and cultivate fish in the waters of the several States. For this purpose Massachusetts has appropriated about $20,000, and Connecticut $6000. Seth Green, one of the New York Commissioners, has bred millions of shad and brook trout. Trout ovo, impregnated, he sends to all parts of the northern States, packed in damp moss. Mr. Stone, of New Hampshire, has lately succeeded in getting 500,000 salmon ova from Canada. James Rankin, of the Connecticut commission, erected a breeding-station last fall on the white fish grounds of Lake Ontario, and succeeded in sending to Massachusetts and Connecticut 100,000 impregnated white-fish ova. They arrived at their destination in fine condition. Proper protecting legislation and artificial culture only are needed to make our waters swarm with wholesome and delicious fish. Rivers in Ireland and Scotland have been stocked with salmon artificially bred, yielding large revenues to-day. Ten years ago they were comparatively worthless as salmon fisheries.

The Last Sensation.—The New York correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser tells this story: "Among the local sensations just now is a runaway affair, the young lady being a Fifth avenue school girl, and the gay Lothario a clerk in a down-town lawyer's office. He met her often with her books and carried them out of politeness.—Their intimacy in this wise grew into love, and, knowing their parents would not consent, they went to an elegant hotel near Union square, and instead of following the direction of her teacher, she obeyed the instruction of an Episcopalian clergyman to [illegible] ten days, when her parents objected to the visits of the young [illegible] displeased her marriage. Naturally her parents were indignant, [illegible] she was equally resolved, and [illegible] with her boy husband to his [illegible] house. Her father is a man of great wealth, at the head of a large dry goods house, and as yet no reconciliation has been accomplished.—Dr. [illegible] [illegible] church, was applied [illegible] to see if the marriage could not be cancelled, but without avail. The clergyman who married is greatly blamed for uniting [illegible] children in matrimony without [illegible] any doubts or hesitancy about the act."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from New Brighton came too late for last week's ARGUS.

MR. EDITOR:—Although one may think he has the best authority, he may sometimes be misinformed, as would appear from last week's ARGUS. Endymion has corrected as well as corrected X. Y. Z.

We must compliment Endymion on his good taste in so promptly vindicating one of the fair sex. His gallant example might be followed by others with good effect. It is thought the lady's appearance is hardly compatible with such a remark.

The Rev. Mr. Evans gave a reading in the Methodist Protestant Church on the 22 inst., which was highly edifying to the respectable audience present. He read several fine poems which in themselves had [illegible] to recommend them.—Some simple ballads were recited with great pathos; these were interspersed with a few [illegible] pieces. Our [illegible] dent in this gentleman's life made the reading more interesting. It is said he is a converted actor, who on his conversion forsook the stage, and enlisted under the banner of the cross, and now appears on the ministerial stage.

It may have been difficult to lay aside theatrical style of declamation, recitation, or reading, but all that remained only lent vividness and force to a good reader.

The society of Baptists have not been behind in entertaining the people of New Brighton, but their's has been a feast of the fat of the land. They gave a supper on Christmas eve, and realized well from their labors. Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Post No. 90, G. A. R.—At an election held on Wednesday evening of last week, at their Hall in this place, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months, viz:

Post Commandant,	Jas. Darragh.
Senior Vice Com't,	J. Weyand.
Junior Vice Com't,	Sam'l Dinsmore,
Adj. of the Post,	J. R. Harrah.
Quartermaster,	C. A. Griffin.
Surgeon,	Dr. D. McKinney.
Chaplain,	Rev. J. M. Swann.
Officer of the Day,	Jno. E. Harton.
Officer of the Guard,	Wm. Littell.
Q'rmaster's Sergeant,	Jas. Fogg.
Sergeant Major,	L. G. Edgar.

A meeting of the Post will be held on the evening of the 13th, at their Hall in the Wyan building, at which time the above officers elect will be regularly installed. A full attendance of the members of the Post is earnestly desired.

C. A. DECARME,
Senior Vice Com't.

J. S. RUTAN,
Adj. pro tem.

Appointments by the Commissioners for 1869.—The county Commissioners on Monday last made the following appointments:

Counsel—H. Rice.

Clerk to Commissioners—John R. Eakin.

Mercantile Appraiser—A. G. Laird.

Physician to County Jail—Dr. J. C. Levis.

Janitor Court House—Jas. Fogg.

Improving Slowly.—Capt. E. Barnes, our county treasurer, has been confined to his bed on account of a serious illness for the last four or five weeks. We understand, however, that he is now improving slowly, and the probabilities are that he will soon be able to resume his official duties.

Shingle Factory.—Our friend Mr. David Shumaker of this place has just completed and is now operating a shingle factory on the bank of the river, and within the corporate limits of Beaver.—It is run by an engine of ten or twelve horse power, and everything connected with it is in first rate order. The shingles he manufactures are said by those who ought to be good judges, to be as good as can be obtained. He manufactures about 10,000 per day. As Mr. Shumaker is an industrious man, and as he has been to considerable expense in erecting this factory, we hope our citizens will give him a full share of their patronage.

Programme for Institute.

Reading—by Mr. B. F. Ewing.

Declamation—by Mr. H. Hum.

Contributors to Periodical: Mrs. S. Marquis, Mrs. S. Hays, Miss Maggie Foulk, Miss M. A. McGaffick, Messrs. J. R. Harrah, J. S. Cameron, D. Singleton, and C. Hall. Edited by Miss Minta Anderson.

Contributions requested early.

Question for debate: Are the attributes of God discoverable from the light of Nature? Affirm, Rev. J. F. Dravo; deny, Rev. J. W. Martin, D. D.

Institute will convene at the Public School building Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869, at 6½ P. M. By order of Com.

At a meeting of the citizens of Second Ward, New Brighton, to nominate a ticket for borough offices, held at School Hall, Jan. 2d, 1869, R. R. Bradford called to the chair and Chas. Coale appointed Secretary.

M. S. Johnston nominated as Burgess.

C. U. Meyer Assistant Burgess.

Wm. Laughlin [illegible] High Constable.

Hiram Reeder Constable.

J. F. Price, [illegible] James Edgar, Council.

John Robison, School Director.

The following resolution was adopted

WHEREAS, There are three or more applicants for the office of Post-Master for this borough, [illegible]

Resolved, That when [illegible] shall occur, by the resignation [illegible] of the term of office of the [illegible] that the wishes of the [illegible] ter be expressed by [illegible] journed. CHAS. COALE, Sec'y.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Beaver on the 1st of Jan:

- H. Bremier, M. D.
- Lieut. D. R. Perkins.
- Miss Jennie Hayden.
- Mr. Milo Hunt.
- Mr. P. Hogan.
- Miss Melissa N. Harvey.
- Mr. Hemphill (mechanic).
- Miss Mary Jenkins.
- Mrs. E. J. Kennedy.
- A. D. Leonard.
- Miss Ora Magill.
- Mrs. M. J. Monroe.
- Miss Millie Roth.
- Mr. Henry Wintersteen.

S. C. HAYS, P. M.

—The 'Bee Cholera' is an epidemic in Clinton county, Ohio. One bee-raiser has lost 30 out of 80 hives. He has discovered that the bees are attacked with a violent purging, the matter evacuated being of a glutinous quality, clings to the bees in such quantities as to retard their motion. Their wings become glued up, and in attempting to fly they drop down a short distance from their hive and perish.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, was inaugurated on New Year's.

Married.

DEAN—MILLER—On the 10th of December, 1868, in Butler county, Pa., by Rev. Ogden, Mr. Samuel Dean, of Beaver county, Pa., to Miss Kate J. Miller, of Butler county, Pa.

ANDERSON—REID—New Years eve, at the residence of the bride's parents in Rochester, Pa., by Rev. J. M. Shields of this place, R. W. Anderson, of Bridgewater, to Miss Jennie M. Reid, of Rochester.

WHITZELL—M'CREERY.—On the 24th ult., in Centerville, Iowa, by Rev. R. Stephenson, Lawrence Whitsell, Esq., formerly of this county, and Mrs. M. M'Creery, of the former place.

Died.

BARKER—December 23d, Joe, only child of Joseph and Jennie T. Barker, of Iowa City, aged two years, five months and eight days.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that my wife, Hannah M'Farland, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This therefore is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH M'FARLAND,
Chippewa Township.

Jan 8, 1869.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,

3d Street, Beaver, Pa.

Especial attention given to diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FREE.

The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties.

Jan. 8, 1869.—1y

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Murray sends, Greeting: Whereas Lucinda Murray did on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, praying that for the cause therein set forth, she might be divorced and separated from the nuptial ties and bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Thomas Murray. We therefore command you, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, then to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lucinda Murray, and to show cause if any you have why the said Lucinda Murray should not be divorced and separated from the nuptial tie and bonds of matrimony contracted with you agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Associate Judge.
JOHN S. LITTLE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 8, 1869.—3w

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, A. W. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

Corner 3d & Diamond,

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours day and night. We also have an assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Spices, canned Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies, Raisins, Cheese, Crackers, &c., &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

S. H. HIBBARD & CO.

Jan. 8, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand Balloon Ascension,

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes GAS to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

to be found in the place.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.

Jan. 8, 1869.

Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.—The next Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 15th of FEBRUARY, 1869, and continue 24 weeks. Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts, Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will be included. The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine.—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; or, 2. To the principles of [illegible] the Mechanic Arts and Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History, and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences, and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient and Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the Students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of the study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in "The Pennsylvania School Journal" for January, 1869, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz: $130 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $200 a year for everything, except Text-books, Light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not furnish his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ Four Hundred Students. Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and city in proportion to population; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869, and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall at vance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may resort to its halls, a much needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State.

For farther information, address,

THO. H. BURROWES,
President Agricultural College,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre County, Penn'a. [illegible]

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

JOHN BORDER.

Dec 25 1868.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints,

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's-Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,

COACH BODY VARNISH,

COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,

Coale's Patent Japan,

ARTISTS MATERIALS,

PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

Looking Glass Plates,

FRENCH AND
PLATE WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &c., &c.

His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR—

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

OF THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Harrisburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

NEW BAKERY

—IN—

J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

Third St., Beaver, Pa.

JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.

Confectionaries of all kinds.

NO. 1 FLOUR,

made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.

Jan. 8, 1869.

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLINED.

S. J. CROSS & CO.'S

New Year Prices.

BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT,

25lb Sack,	$1 30
50lb Sack,	2 60
Barrel,	10 25

SECOND QUALITY.

25lb Sacks,	$1 10
50lb Sacks,	2 15
Barrel,	8 50

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1869.

U. S. Marshal's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This is to give notice: That a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John M. Bishop of Rochester, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan 8—4t

U. S. Marshal's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 31st day of December A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis W. Walker of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan. 8, 1869.—4t

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pa. to Jonah Jones, sends Greeting: Whereas, Agnes Jones did on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, praying that for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Jonah Jones. We therefore command you the said Jonah Jones, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition, or libel of the said Agnes Jones, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Agnes Jones, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, The Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver this [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1868.

[illegible] A. J.

J. S. LITTLE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 8, 1869.

JOS. M. GAVER,

Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence Rochester, Pa.

Hardware, &c.

NEW [illegible]

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER,

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTERS TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
WHITE LEAD and PAINTS, dry
and in Oil, [illegible]

Queensware, and Willow Ware,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell cheaper at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1281 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 16 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals underlie most of the lands.

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.
New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—dec.13m.

G. T. PARKER,

[illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. he would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in a timely aid the diagnosis of difficult cases by having timely notice.

Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Dec18.

For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

One engine is offered for sale. The boiler is 14 feet by 32 inches, together with all the fixtures necessary to work an oil well, including blacksmith tools. All in good condition. Inquire at this office.

California Herb Remedy.—A certain remedy for purifying the blood and cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Constipation and General Debility. If the bitters are taken according to directions on the bottles we will warrant a cure in any of the above cases.

Sold by all the principal Druggists and Storekeepers all over the country or wholesale by the proprietors.

DIEHNER & SPECK,
No. [illegible]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

Commonwealth of Pa. ex rel. Jas. Duncan, vs. Mary Duncan a lunatic.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 38, March Term, 1868.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Joseph Duncan, Committee of Mary Duncan, above named, a lunatic and now deceased, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office at Beaver, and that unless exceptions come to the contrary be shown it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next Term.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

dec18—3w

SCOURING, DYEING AND PRESSING.—The undersigned, has taken out Patent Right for Scouring, Dyeing and Pressing clothing which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleaned or scoured in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater at all times and renovated with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.

JOSEPH BRAUN.

Cheap Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.

S. P. CUMMINS.

Dec 11 1868.

Groceries.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

AND

Hardware,

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas,	Rice,
Coffee,	Cheese,
Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
Syrups,	Fish.

Hardware,

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS,

STONEWARE,

Pine Churns,	Pork Measures,
Oak Churns	½ Bush. Measures
Willow Baskets,	Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.

oct9'67y.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street, Beaver, Penn'a.,)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

[illegible]

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.,

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good an article as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan1'69:1y.

T. C. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.,

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to all the Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow Ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct4'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Bridgewater, Pa.

J. M. [illegible]

WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.

Has removed from 103 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,

NOS. [illegible] WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

And has on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS & GUMS

In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly

FOR MY OWN TRADE.

I would invite the Cash and Short Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY

Second Door No. [illegible] Market Street, (3 doors from 5th.

J. M. [illegible],

[illegible] WOOD STREET.

U. S. Marshal's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, December [illegible], 1868.

THIS is to give notice: That on the 18th day of November, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless, [illegible] of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, partners as [illegible] who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penn'a, before [illegible], Esq., Register, on the [illegible] day of January A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Poetry.

FACES.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A terror is in the city,
By night and by day,
And wh[illegible]
I tremble and pray,
And the eye of my soul closes swiftly,
To shut it away.

Not the sneer of the worldling,
The smirk of the saint,
Not the poor lost women
With their smile of paint,
But faces, and ever faces,
With a warning faint.

Faces, and ever faces,
They pass on the stream—
Piteous human faces,
Like things in a dream;
Morning and night, and most awful
In the gaslight gleam.

Faces, terrible faces,
With a tale unsaid,
Fixed human faces
Whence the light has fled;
Faces, and ever faces,
Where the soul is dead.

Faces, lost pale faces,
Of the rich or the poor,
Faces of hearts where meanness
Hath eat to the core.
Faces—the signs of spirits
That muse no more.

The sadness of these faces
Is sad beyond belief,
Meaner than the thrill sorrow
Of the harlot or the thief;
The gladness of those faces
Is sadder than their grief.

O, there seems hope for evil,
Though bloodiest crime befall—
But life that hath neither beauty
Nor foulness—it is so small!
Alas, for the frozen spirits
That do not stir at all!

They gather the gold and raiment,
They buy and they pay;
But, ah! at the glimpse of their faces
I [illegible] away.

Charge of the Dress Brigade

Half a league, half a league, half a league rearward,
Right through the mire and dirt,
Much to its beauty's hurt,
Dragged the rich silken skirt,
Half a league rearward.

Half a peck, half a peck, half a peck fully,
Hirsute and woolly,
Right into the liquid air—
Rose up the pile of hair,
From other heads sundered.
While astraddle upon it,
Rode the brave bonnet—
Rode, though it wondered.
Curls to the right of it,
Curls to the left of it,
Curls to the rear of it,
Curls that were plundered.

What though shout "Oh, fie!,'
"Fortunes you have squandered;"
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to dress or die—
"Charge!" to the clerks they cry—
"Charge by the hundred."

Original Story.

[For the Argus.]

THE YOUNG CREOLE'S ADVENTURE.

BY "Y—— I——."

The golden rays of the orb of day, reflected back from beneath the horrizon to which it had sunk, fell with a beautiful and subdued light upon a spot comprising a part of the great forests skirting the St. Lawrence river, and were again reflected from the crystal waters of tiny lakes and gurgling rivulets. A gentle and refreshing breeze stole through the air, laden with the perfume of sweet flowers, rustling the green leaves of the forest trees, and rippling the waters as it passed.

Reclining on the soft green grass, with his head resting on the palms of his hands, supported by a gentle knoll, and his legs extended half bent on the ground, was a young man, whose careless, indifferent position could not conceal the symmetry of his frame, the beautifully proportioned limbs, and the air and carriage of a true son of nature.

His hair, long, and dark as a raven's, his fair but healthy complexion, white teeth gleaming through full, red lips, the upper one of which being shaded by a slight, elegant moustache, and his bright, flashing black eyes, revealing all the ardor and buoyancy of youth, proclaimed him unmistakably a being of highly superior physical and mental endowments, a being, too, descended from hot-blooded, impetuous ancestors.—He was a creole.

He was clothed in a suit of heavy black broadcloth, with a black hat, and high-topped boots. A beautiful belt, containing a small six-shooter and a long sharp knife, with his pouch and rifle, completed his ornamentations. Now, however, the belt had been taken off and thrown beside the gun, which was leaned against a tree some twenty feet from where he was reclining.

His name was Francis Voltaire.—He was the son of Lafayette Voltaire, a distant relative of the great philosopher of that name, who some months before had migrated to Canada, taking with him, from her southern home, where they had been living, his beautiful charming wife and only son. They were haughty and immensely rich, and lavished every indulgence on their son.

But shortly before our story opens, Francis had celebrated his twenty-first birth-day, and had arrived at such an age, as his parents earnestly informed him, when he must seek a bride worthy of him and his high rank in society.

"But, mother," he said, a few days after his birth-day celebration had taken place, to her who was his chief expostulator, "surely you do not wish me to marry against my own inclinations—when I don't care a straw about anybody—any girl, I mean—and nobody cares for me!"

"Ah, Frank," was replied, "you argue, you [illegible] that! What of host of others, of the most refined and educated families of Montreal, who are over head and ears in love with you! You knew that night before last!"

"I don't care—I'm not in love with them. But, mother," continued the young man, lowering his voice from a careless tone to one low and serious, "who's that splendid girl who sang so beautifully, and who's so accomplished and full of fun? Wasn't she a beauty, though! I couldn't sleep for the last two nights for thinking of her!"

"That," said Mrs. Voltaire, with a slight shade of displeasure in her tone, "is Jeannette Aubrey. She's an orphan, and lives with her guardian, James Aubrey, a short distance beyond Montreal. But weren't you introduced? why did you ask her name?"

"I—I forgot," said the young man, blushing.

"Oh, I see," said the mother, significantly; "you're dea[illegible] in love with her!"

"Not so bad as that, mother," replied the young man. "I acknowledge I felt curious to know more about her. She's really the most charming creature I ever met; and oh! how superbly beautiful! What rich auburn hair, what glowing cheeks, what a splendid form! Oh mother, she looks more like an angel than a human being!"

"Tut, tut, boy," said Mrs. Voltaire, "what's all that but love—infatuation! I own that she's beautiful, but—"

"But what, mother?" asked the young man, sharply.

"She's unlady-like in some of her habits," replied Mrs. Voltaire. "It's scarcely proper for me to say it, but I heard that she didn't ride properly at all times—that is, sitting in her saddle."

"Oh, is that all!" said the young man, with a light laugh; "that's altogether a matter of taste. In some countries ladies ride altogether in that manner—according to the custom, you see."

"Is it possible," said Mrs. Voltaire, her face turning red with indignation, "that my son endorses such unwomanly and unbecoming manners! Retire to your room instantly, Francis! I do not wish to speak any more on this subject."

"Oh, mother, you havn't *seen* them ride thus, or you would think differently," said the young blood, audaciously, not in the least daunted by the peremptory command he had received.

The lady silently rose from her chair, and turning around, was about leaving the apartment, with flushed face and heart throbbing angrily, when Frank stepped noiselessly behind her, and throwing his arms around her neck, gave three hearty smacks, which might have been heard through the house, on the lips of the angry lady.

"There, mother!" he cried, "don't keep mad any longer, mother! You know I'm sorry, mother—I appologize! Isn't it all right now, mother?" And Frank finished off with a succession of smacks similar in force and effect to the one preceding it.

"Yes, that will do said Mrs. Voltaire, a smile involuntarily wreathing her lips. "I forgive you. Now leave me in peace."

"Thank you, mother!" said the young man, picking up his hat, and making his exit from the room.

In beginning this tale, we introduced young Voltaire to our readers as he reclined in the woods, a short distance from home. To this place he had strayed shortly after the foregoing colloquy had taken place.

We can guess, then, of what he was thinking, as he lay on the grass, apparently watching the blue clouds, as they sailed through the sky above him.

He was thinking of the lovely being about whom he had been conversing with his mother. Would that he were better acquainted with her! And then he [illegible] imagination, and peal after peal of laughter rang out in the clear air as he thought of it.

But suddenly his laughter died away, as though a red bolt from heaven had stricken him where he lay, while yet the merry sounds echoed through the woods!

What was it that caused his face to change from its gay, laughing expression to one almost as white and death-like as a corpse? What was it that caused his heart to stand still with horror, and his limbs refuse to perform their office?

It was a horrible, speedy death staring him in the face!

As if chained by the mesmerizer's gaze, the eyes of the young man were fixed motionless upon the limb of a tree near him, the branches of which, reaching out, extended over his head.

On one of these, almost within ten feet of him, with body crouched, prepared for a deadly spring, its long tail lashing to and fro, its eyes flashing upon him with a venomous and ferocious fire, was one of the most fierce and ferocious denizens of the forest—the deadly panther!

Almost involuntarily, the hand of the youth sought the handle of his revolver, but it was not in its place! the belt containing it had been laid aside.

For an instant he thought of resistance—of fighting the beast with his naked hands, and then he quickly dropped the idea, and turning away his face from the awful sight, resigned his soul into the hands of Him who gave it!

All this took place in a moment.

He heard the rebounding of the limb, as the panther left it, he heard the whirring of a swift body through the air, and then he heard the sharp crack of a rifle ringing through the woods. He felt the fall of a heavy body upon him, an intense feeling of pain pass through his frame, and then he knew nothing—he had fainted.

When the youth recovered consciousness, he felt weak and dizzy, with a feeling of pain at his side. He felt soft hands on his forehead, laving it with water, and looking up at his preserver, an exclamation of surprise escaped from his lips, and the hot blood rushed to his pale cheeks.

Beside him, stooping down and bathing his forehead with water from a funnel-shaped leaf which she held in her hand, stood a young and beautiful girl, whose eager eyes were fixed upon his face.

Her long auburn hair was thrown carelessly back over her shoulders, revealing a neck of marble whiteness, graceful shoulders, and bosom heaving with excitement.

It was Jeannette Aubrey. It was this that caused the young man's face to flush and his heart to throb so violently.

Recovering his presence of mind, Francis looked enquiringly around him. A short distance from him lay the dead body of the panther, and near it a rifle which he recognized as his own. A ruffling and slight stain in the glossy hair on one side of the neck showed where a bullet had done its work.

In an instant he comprehended what had passed. The beast had been shot by the girl, while making the fatal leap.

But why the pain in his side?—Ah, the fangs of the panther had entered there, in his last frenzied agonies. But it was badinaged.—His clothes had been partially torn aside, and a strip of a lady's garment had been bound around his waist, covering the wound.

Again the youth blushed, and looking up, he perceived two vived spots on the girl's fair cheeks.

"I hope you feel better, Mr. Voltaire," said the young lady, at last breaking the silence. "I was beginning to think of procuring some assistance. Had I arrived one moment later, however——"

"I would not have owed my life to you, heroic girl!" said Francis, interrupting her. 'How can I thank you for the noble service you have rendered me?'

'By not again mentioning it,' said Miss Aubrey. 'I but performed a friendship—duty.—[illegible] fellow creature to [illegible] my eyes. No, never.'

'You do not, then,' Francis began, but stopped suddenly. 'Allow me to say,' he continued, resting his eyes admiringly on her blushing face, 'that not one lady among a million would have acted with that admirably presence of mind, that quickness and heroism, by which you have just saved my life.'

The young lady's eyes fell under his gaze. 'You will have it so,' she said, smiling; 'but we must not talk here. You must be taken home and cared for. Can you walk?'

The youth made a mighty effort to rise, but a feeling of faintness came over him, and he fell back into his former position.

"I will run to your dwelling and procure assistance," said Miss Aubrey. "I will not be long."

"Stay!" said Frank, seizing the small white hand, "remain with us for the night. It is well nigh dark, and you cannot return home this evening. My parents will also desire to thank you for your gallant conduct."

"Thank you, Mr. Voltaire! but do not detain me;" and the girl disappeared in the woods.

In a short time a carriage arrived, and the young man was conveyed home.

'Is she at home, father?' anxiously inquired Frank, as he was lifted into the carriage.

'Yes; we have detained her for the night. She's a noble girl, Frank!—But do you feel bad, my son? A physician has been sent for, and he will dress your wound.'

'It has been cared for, father,' said the youth, looking down at the badinage.

'What! as I live, the young lady has been using her own dress. Can you explain the reason of this?' he asked, mischievously.

The youth's face lighted up with an expression of joy, and then he blushed, as he replied:

"Yes, indeed; she was in too great a hurry to spend much time for reflection.'

The young man was taken to his chamber, and the doctor, having arrived, examined and dressed his wound, saying it was only a deep flesh cut and merely demanded careful attention. He felt his pulse, gave a few directions, and took his leave.

The sun rose bright and cloudless the next morning, illuminating the apartment of the invalid, and causing his spirits to rise accordingly. They were considerable dampened shortly after, however, when Mrs. Voltaire informed him, in answer to his inquiries respecting her that Miss Aubrey was not in. She had left early in the morning, after asking how his wound progressed, saying her guardian would be anxious concerning her absence.

The days passed long and wearily to the young man during his illness, notwithstanding that he received daily visitors in the persons of his young male and female acquaintances.—Among the latter were Misses Le Sage, Montague, Beumont and others who cast many long, loving glances at him, as he spoke of his narrow escape, or frowned and bit their lips with vexation as he poured lavish praises on his young and gallant preserver.

Miss Aubrey did not call. What was the reason? Was she angry with him, or did she care nothing about him? the youth mentally asked himself, as he tossed impatiently from side to side on his couch. What if she cared nothing for him? O! unhappy thought! Rather would he have been torn to pieces by the claws of the wild beast than that this were true.

Mrs. Voltaire noticed his restless unhappy mood, and with true maternal instinct, instantly divined the cause of it. But [illegible] she stooped down and kissed his fevered brow, saying, 'Frank, why do you feel so restless and disturbed this morning? There is something on your mind that pains you deeply. Tell me what is the matter with you?'

'Oh, mother! mother!' cried the boy passionately, 'you know what it is! oh, mother! do you think she cares anything for me?'

'I know it my son,' said Mrs Voltaire, again kissing him affectonately, 'She loved you when you first met,'

The young man's face lighted up in an instant. 'How glad would I be could I think so, mother,' said he joyfully. 'Oh would that I could see her.'

'When you get better you can call on her, my son,' said the lady. 'So cheer up and get well, and it will be all the sooner.'

Frank's spirits rallied rapidly after this, and in a few weeks he was able to leave his room, and take short walks in the garden.

At last one lovely morning, when the sun shone out bright and cheerfully, and the birds filled the woods with their sweet joyful songs, and everything looked bright and happy, Frank said to his mother in a low earnest tone, 'Mother, I will know the worst this morning, I will call on her, and ask her to be my wife. May I hope mother?'

'She will accept you, my son,' said Mrs. Voltaire, confidently, 'so be in good spirits.'

Frank went to his room, and after carefully attiring himself and combing his dark hair, he left the house. He looked handsome that morning as he walked proudly through the woods.

He was dressed in a suit of fine dark broad-cloth, with sack coat and short vest. Beneath a black casimere hat, fell gracefully his long dark hair, beneath a face pale and thin with his past sickness. On one slim finger gleamed a solitaire diamond ring, but no other ornament was observable.

Opening a gate, and travelling a gravelld walk to an imposing edifice which he knew was Miss Aubrey's house, he ascended the steps of the porch, and rung the bell.

A servant appeared, and politely invited him in. 'Is Miss Aubrey in?' asked Frank, without occupying the proffered seat.

'No, sir,' said the man; 'neither her nor master is in at present. Mr. Aubrey has been away since yesterday morning, but Miss Aubrey is taking a morning walk, and I can call her in. Be seated, and I will go in search of her.'

'Thank you,' said Frank, but I will not trouble you. Can you tell me in which direction she's gone.'

'Certainly,' said the man, giving the desired information.

Frank thanked him, and quickly started in the direction indicated. His heart beat with joy, for he saw it lead to the spot where the late adventure had taken place.

Quickly he stepped along, and soon he heard the soft tread of footsteps, and the next instant stood face to face with the woman he loved.

How lovely she looked, as she stood before him, with the flush of health mantling her cheeks, and her beautiful auburn hair falling in splendid disorder over her shoulders. She was attired a in merino morning dress, but Frank's vanity suggested that there was a great deal of tastful care manifested in the apparently hurriedly prepared toilet.

His heart beat hopefully, as he bowed and said, 'A beautiful morning, Miss Aubrey! I see that are out enjoying it. May I compliment you on your good taste in choosing this beautiful wood in which to make your morning rambles.'

'I am glad you appreciate it, sir,' said the young lady, 'but indeed this is the first time I have entered it for several weeks. But allow me to congratulate you on your convalescence. I was about sending John to enquire how you were getting along.'

'I have saved you that trouble then, by calling myself, I see,' rejoined Frank. 'Will you allow me to enjoy your walk with you,' stepping [illegible] her side. proffered arm, [illegible] took the in silence. They were nearing the well know spot where they had before met, when they heard the low rippling of flowing waters and in a moment found themselves standing on the grassy, overhanging banks of a murmering stream.

'Miss Aubrey,' said Frank, low and passionately to the beautiful being by his side, the color on whose cheeks far exceeded the bloom of the ripening peach, 'will you sit down with me on this lovely green bank? I have something I must tell you now.'

She seated herself, but at a few feet's distance from Frank, the observing of which, however, it might be noticed, he was not particular in doing, for but a moment had elapsed before the daring youth had decreased it to so many inches.

'Miss Aubrey,' said Frank, taking the soft white hand, which trembled in his grasp, but was not withdrawn, 'you know what I would say! Jeannette! oh Jeannette! may I call you thus? he cried, I love you! I love you!' The arm of the youth was passed, unrestrained, around the slender waist of the girl, and the next instant—may I tell it?—she was clasped to his bosom, in a close passionate embrace, their hearts beat wildly together, and hot, loving kisses were lavished on each other's lips.

We shall not reveal more of these delicate proceeding, nor tell of the passionate utterances, the vows of eternal fidelity, the affirmative answers of the maiden to certain, &c., but we will say that the diamond ring seen shortly before sparkling on the finger of Frank Voltaire was transferred to that of Jeannette Aubrey, though its place was occupied by a small gold opal-crowned one.

And we will further state that after they had arisen, which they did in the course of time, and were returning toward Mrs. Aubrey's home, no such distance was observed between them as there was when they were leaving it at their meeting a few minutes before.

GONE.

Oh, lay her gently in the mould;
Cover her o'er;
She from her bed so dark and cold
Will come no more!
Hushed now forever is her song,
So touched with fire;
Fain would I still its strains prolong
On Mem'ry's lyre.

Ye gentle gales, that breathe of spring,
Flit o'er her grave,
And when ye balmy odors bring,
Give as she gave.
Oh, nurse the willow-tree that weeps
O'er her sweet breast;
Oh, nourish each fond flower that keeps
Watch o'er her breast.

Thou soft and fragrant summer breeze,
Her grave come nigh,
And linger 'mong the cypress trees
That o'er her sigh.
Ye brightest stars of shining spheres,
Smile from above;
Thou rosy morn, thy dewy tears
Weep o'er my love.

Oh, weep them at thy dawning hour,
When none is near;
Oh, fill the chalice of each flower
With one pure tear.
So, should they drop upon the ground
From flow'rets' eyes,
They'll fitly consecrate the mound
'Neath which she lies.

A Country Maiden in Boy's Attire All for Love.

Commission houses and their counting rooms have little of romance about them, and consequently they are the last places where the world looks for the romantic. But very recent developments in a dry goods establishment have very beautifully illustrated that line of Walter Scott's that

"Love rules the camp, court, grove and mart,"

and sheds its influence untrammeled as the sunshine, investing with its warmth, and brightness the darkest [illegible]

Two months or more ago a vacant clerkship in the house referred to was applied for and filled by a youth apparently about sixteen years of age. He applied in response to an advertisement of the firm—"Wanted, a youth, who can write a good hand and come well recommended." Out of sixty odd applicants, our hero (or heroine) took the palm for the neatness, legibility and regularity of his chirography; was sent for, presented himself, and was installed in the position of entry clerk. He displayed remarkable aptitude for business; was quick and accurate at figures, ever ready to run an errand or lend a hand at anything that was to be done. In a manner he was polite, blushed when looked at or spoken to, wept when chided by his employers, or chaffed by his fellow clerks because of his peachy cheeks, feminine fingers and general girlishness of appearance.

Time wore on. The busy season came, and brought with it a gentleman from beyond the Blue Ridge, who had occasional dealings with the house. Desiring to examine the stock, the entry clerk was called from his stool and instructed to show the gentleman over the floors. Their eyes met, those of the strange gentleman and the entry clerk, the gentleman stammered: 'Great God!' and staggered into a seat; the clerk blushed scarlet to his ear tips, then burst into tears. Then came the *denouement*. The gentleman explained that he recognized in the clerk the lost daughter of a citizen of his county; that she run away in August last, and had since been mourned as dead, as they could gain no tidings of her whereabouts or fate, though all the considerable towns of the State had been searched by the father in person aided by the police.

The daughter in clerkly disguise then explained, as best she could between sobs, and it was 'the old story again.' She had loved and seen her love thwarted by parental opposition the most relentless and unfeeling.—Her lover, youthful as she, being also opposed by his parents, left his home soon after, and came to this city, where he was not long in obtaining employment. A secret correspondence was opened between the two, aided by other parties.

This lasted for some time, and strengthened the cords of affection, drawing the twain nearer each other, though separated by the misty mountains and many miles of cruel space. At last, in one of those fatal moments of a girl's weakness, she resolved to give up all for love—home and heaven too, if need be—and left the house one evil night, when the family was absent, equipped in her brother's Sunday suit, determined to join her lover in the city. This she did do, and though he—timid boy—was at first frightened at the step his sweetheart had taken, she, by artful stories of her treatment, at home, infused into him a manly spirit, and he—bold boy—resolved to become the protector of innocence while he buried the secret of her sex in his own bosom. He took her to his boarding house, and procured her a room apart from his own. It was agreed between them that she should preserve her *incognito*, and sink her sex and identity in male apparel.—Thus, with his assistanee, in this disguise, she had sought and obtained the position of entry clerk in the establishment where she was discovered as we have related.

Well, having told her romantic story, the girl, who shall be nameless, gave the address of her lover, a messenger dispatched for him and he came. He made a clean breast of it, confessing all. They had both been industrious, working hard each in their situation, with the one object in view, and that was marriage, so soon as they had accumulated enough money to procure a bride *trosseau*, rent chambers and set up housekeeping. The respective parents of the truant lovers were informed by telegraph of the situation of affairs, and they telegraphed back at once: 'Marry them and send them home.'

One day last week witnessed the return and reconciliation beyond the mountains. May the couple who have attained the fruition of earthly bliss through such tribulation have scores of children, and live to celebrate their golden wedding.

BEECHER has just written a [illegible] explanation of a sermon preached by him on the judiciary. It contains the following: "We have just finished one battle for the life of the republic. Another one lies right before us. It is the battle of mammon. Capital rightly employed is civilizing and beneficent. As a corrupter it is almost omnipotent. Already our government is assailed by it. If a new Administration can find no remedy, and things go on as they have, the end is at hand. The purse will outweigh the Constitution. The lobby will control the public policy. If not arrested mammon will soon be mightier than President, Senate and Representative."

A WASHINGTON paper reports Senator Wade as saying, concerning the Alabama claims, that he would present the bill to Lord Stanley, or whoever else might be in the British Foreign Office, and demand immediate payment for the damage done by rebel privateers under the protection of British gold and British connivance; and that if the cash was not forthcoming he would declare war.

THE thieving gentry of New York occasionally assume the dress and stars of policeman, and arrest their own confederates whom they manage to catch purloining diamonds in the jewelry stores, but neglect to commit their prisoners or restore the stolen property found on them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, upon being stricken down with apoplexy, the report says, "was immediately conveyed to his residence, and is now lying on a couch, surrounded by all his family." He is expected to survive, this being the first attack.

The public documents of the late Confederate States, it is asserted, are now concealed in the South.

1789. PROSPECTUS. 1869.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

This journal enters upon the [illegible] year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the GAZETTE in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect, and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The Proprietors need only point to the unblemished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow-citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

Our facilities for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All recognise our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

The GAZETTE enjoys to-day an admitted influence in a wider field than ever before. It is no longer regarded as a mere local journal, but has acquired an interest, as a journal of the nation, which commands attention to its utterances abroad as well as at home. Its managers will aim to maintain and increase this influence by every just means. It will continue to be, as in the past, the only political journal in Allegheny county which will be accepted by the people, at home or abroad, as the faithful, steady, ever-true exponent of those Republican principles which one Administration and four successive Congresses have loyally and successfully interpreted and which the American people have just now once more emphatically approved.

The close of a momentous political struggle, and the victorious situation to which that has brought us, will find the GAZETTE acting in harmony with the new Administration of the Government in its most important departments. We shall have access to the most reliable sources for early, accurate and abundant information on all matters transpiring at the National and State Capitals, and will make the collection of such intelligence a leading speciality. Our special and regular daily reports from Washington and Harrisburg, particularly during the approaching sessions, will be early, minute, uninterrupted, and from the very highest sources.

The DAILY GAZETTE, at only two-thirds the price charged by other journals, will give an equal amount of interesting matter, its eight broad pages making it the cheapest, as it is one of the largest, daily journals of the Commonwealth.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, with its days of publication so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city, will give the same matter in its forty-eight columns to all its readers, at a lower price than any other journal in the State.

Its Editorials, News, Commercial, River, Financial, Religious, Agricultural Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation, which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly regards the GAZETTE as the special organ and most reliable reporter for the leading interests of Western Pennsylvania.

The Market Reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reference in the Courts of this county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period

TERMS, CLUBS, &c.

DAILY GAZETTE:

One Year,	$8 00
Six Months,	4 00
Three Months,	2 00

Delivered in any part of the Cities and adjacent Boroughs for 15 Cents per Week, payable to the Carriers.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:

Single Copy, per year,	$1 50
Clubs of Five, each Copy,	1 25
Clubs of Ten, each Copy,	1 15

And one to the getter up of the names.

Specimen Copies furnished on application to the Proprietors. Address,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
84 and 85 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH

A Story.

Mr. North and Mr. South were joint owners and occupiers of a large farm. They both had equal claims to it, and for a long time lived on the farm together in peace and prosperity. It, however, happend that Mr. South one day got angry with his partner and taking possesion of a good share of the farm, and feeing a great many able lawyers, he tried to dispossess Mr. North. The part of the farm taken by Mr. South was very productive and was situated in such a position that Mr. North had to cross it to get to one of the public roads. After taking possession, Mr. South refused to let Mr. North have the right of way out. Of course, Mr. North, relying on the justice of his cause, entered suit against his opponent and tried to obtain possession of what was his own. He was however short of money, and could not carry on legal proceeding without it. He accordingly went to a neighbor, Mr. Patriot, and asked him to lend him the money to carry on the case with. Mr. Patriot was willing to help him, but success seemed doubtful. He knew that Mr. South had possession of a large part of the land. The preliminary proceedings in the court were unfavorable to Mr. North.—Many of the neighbors sympathized with Mr. South, declared he was in the right, and prophesied that he would eventually win the suit. It was a great risk to run, and one which many of his friends advised him not to take. Mr. North told him he was certain he would succeed, and if he did [illegible] get his pay. But, Mr. Pa[illegible]ed, if he failed he would [illegible] money. Out of feeling for [illegible] he finally lent him $750 and [illegible] note for $1,000, payable in 20 years, with interest annually. Mr. North agreeing to pay the interest promptly, and if he succeeded he would at the end of that time pay the note in full. Without Mr. Patriot's money Mr. North would have lost his farm entirely and been made a beggar. As it was the money came at the right time, and with it he feed able lawyers and won the suit, completely driving out Mr. South. After getting possession of his whole property and prospering in business every day, what did Mr. North do with Mr. Patriot who so kindly lent him the money when every one, even his own wife told him he was a fool and would lose it all. What would our readers have done?

There were several plans proposed by the neighbors. One was to be honorable and fair and pay the interest as it came due, and pay the note when it matured. That's the Republican party.

Another was to say to Mr. Patriot, I am able to pay that note now, but you only let me have $750, and that's all I will pay you. It is true the money was worth double that to me just then, and saved me the loss of all I had, but for all that, you only let me have $750, and that's all I shall pay you, and you must take it in cord wood, cabbage and potatoes, at my own price. That's the Democratic party.

Another was for Mr. North to say to Mr. Patriot, "the lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. You don't want to say too much about that note, or the interest on it either, for if you say much I won't pay it at all. If I can understand figures, by the time I have paid you the interest for 17 years I shall have paid you over $1,000, and what more do you want? I'll do this: I will stop paying you the interest, and when the amount of interest—which should have been paid—amounts to $1,000 I will pay the note and take it up."—That's Andrew Johnson, and the miserable old dotard actually has the effrontery to say that four years from now the American People will elect him President on accoune of his new way to pay old debts.

Legal &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Buchenbaugh, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned. JOHN S. LITTELL, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Hood, of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

R. A. MOON, Hookstown, } Executors.
ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp.,

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Saml. Shrodes dec'd. of Hopewell tp. Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to WILLIAM SHRODES of Moon Tp., Admr.
Dec. 9, 1868.

J. C. Frank vs. D. B. Jeffries. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 56, November T., 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case. Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 9 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case. Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 9 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

ELECTION NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 9, 1868.
The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual meeting or the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday of January next, 1869, the 12th day, between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of the same day. By order of the Board.
Dec. 9, 1868. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December. SAMUEL BLACK, Admr.
Dec9*

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—Account of receipts and disbursements by School Directors of North Sewickly Tp. for bounty purposes from June 3d, 1867, to June 1st, 1868.

DR.		
To cash on hand and outstanding tax for the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 as per last settlement	446307	446307
1867. CR.		
By notes and bonds redeemed	2,561,88	
By interest on same	192,46	
By stamps	1,66	
By warrant, Wilson and Daugherty Attorney fee	200,00	
By warrants sundry individuals	57,90	
By treasurers commission	15,06	
By error in assessment	11,00	3,049,16
June 1st, 1868. To cash on hand and outstanding tax		1,423,51

We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated.

JAMES WARNOCK, } Auditors.
ADAM ROUSER,
THOS. GILLASPIE,

Dry Goods.

FALL GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S.,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburg Pa.

Silks,
Linen,
Clothes,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 70 cents, formerly $1.00.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4,00,
Best Prints, at 10½

☞ Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns pieces or package at lowest eastern rates.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods,
Plain and Fancy Yarns,
ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVE, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, PAPER
MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of
LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS
FALL HATS
which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary
Sep16tf

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

The Clothing Store, (Sign of the Union Clothing Hall,) will be sold out entirely, at Auction, on

Monday Afternoon, Dec. 28th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

the stock consists of
Overcoats, Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Shirts and Drawers,
Hats and Caps,
Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Paper Collars, &c.

—ALSO—

One Large Looking Glass, Stove & Pipes,
LAMPS, COUNTER, &c.

The sale to continue every afternoon and evening until the whole stock is closed out.
JOHN BOYLE, Auctioneer.
Dec. 16, 1868.—2t*

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.

[illegible]
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " "	10.00
" 4, " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 23,	Grate 15½ inch,	$2.60
" 22,	" 17 "	2.85
" D,	" 18 "	2.85
" 21,	" 19 "	2.95
" 75,	" 19 "	3.35
" C,	" 20 "	3.50
" 121,	" 21 "	4.00
" 120,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 5,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 123,	" 22½ "	5.40
" 78,	" 23½ "	5.60

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 23, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

MERRICK & CO.
oct14'68

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP
IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referrd to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,
M. T. Kennedy,
Eli Reno,
John Watson,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
Capt. J. S. Winans,
William Sagers,
Joseph Darling,
William Stuart,
Robert McGowan,
Joseph Blackmore,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,
Mrs. Major Wad
Dr. J. D. McCreary,
Milo N. Miller,
David Lesick,
Capt. James Roney,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
William Reed,
Kelly Hunter,
John McLaughlin,
Samuel Taylor,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
Thomas Beacom,
John Dunlap,
Milton Davis,
Marcus Baldwin,
David Lloyd,
John M. Duncan,
J. V. Winans,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,
Mr. Lobley,
Mr. Case,
Frederick Katsrar,
Benjamin Franklin,
Capt. James Johnston,
Samuel Kennedy,
George Evans,
John Jackson,
Halter Buchanon,
Mrs. McPhillomy,
N. T. Reeves.
William Hoon,
Jason Richardson,
James McGehen,
Capt. Woodson Glenn,
Thomas R. Davis,
Samuel Murphy,
Miss Holdship,
Hiram Stowe,
Mrs. Patterson,
James McDermitt,
Samuel Dunlap,
Thompson Johnston,
Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Jonathan McKenzie,
Judge Kairns,
Richard Knight,
Solomon Fronk,
James Knowles,
David Calhoon,
Richard Staley,
Joseph McFerran,
David Carr,
George Wilson,
James Thompson,
Mrs. Quay,
Harrison Reed,
Milton Reed,
Boston Grove,
William Grove,
Washington Engle,
James Galley,
Robert Graham,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Milo Bradshaw,
Dixon Reed,
Daniel Maxwell,
J. W. Funkhouser,
William Wagner,
Mr. Chaney,
Henry Sulhurst,
Mr. Wray,
David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY.
f18'68:1y

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Opera House Auction Room,
No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions
AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
apr22'68:1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
sept2'68.

TAKE NOTICE—The public are respectfully invited to call at the Foundry of the undersigned in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., and exam the largest and best assorted lot of Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves in the County. We sell them low, and warrant them to be all we claim them.
THOS. CAMPBEL
Dec. 23, 1868—3m.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
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